



Kihn rocks campus

By Joseph H. Ackerman

It may not be art, but it sure is fun. Greg Kihn, clad in blue jeans, tennis shoes and a red leather jacket, brought his own brand of "Rockihnroll" to two sold-out shows at the Barbary Coast yesterday.

Sporting his usual boyish grin, Kihn appeared on-stage and ignited a rousing reception from the standing room only crowd. Accompanied only by bassist Steve Wright, Kihn opened the show with a short acoustic set, only the second he has done in his seven-year touring career.

Three songs later, he not only brought out his electric guitar, but the rest of the band as well. Drummer Larry Lynch provided a solid backbone for the short set's 10 songs and keyboard player Gary

Phillips, looking like a refugee from the Patti Smith Group in his leather jacket and red bandana, filled out the harmony.

The set was clearly dominated by material from Kihn's sixth and latest album, "Rockihnroll." The crowd was familiar with the songs, singing along to "Sheila," "Rendezvous," "Can't Stop Hurting Myself" and "Womankind."

The best response of the day went to "The Break-Up Song," which is understandable considering its No. 15 spot on Billboard's singles chart.

As good as the show was, its highlight was undoubtedly the encore. The band did a cover of Ray Charles' "Hit the Road Jack" set to a reggae beat and a truly rousing version of Kihn's own "True Confessions" that rocked harder

than anything he'd done all day.

Dave Carpenter deserves special mention for his work on lead guitar, for while he rocked out hard with the rest of the band, his solos relied more on fluid melody than flash.

Kihn, a long-time local favorite, is finally receiving national recognition because of the sales of his "Rockihnroll" album, which is now in Billboard's Top 50.

The band has been touring constantly with a great measure of success since the album's release almost 28 weeks ago.

Formerly a club band, the Kihn Band has been playing larger, sold-out concert halls on this tour. After seven years and six albums, Kihn feels it's about time.

See KIHN, page 11.

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

Volume 28, No. 4

San Francisco's Award-Winning Student Newspaper

Thursday, September 24, 1981

INSIDE

A FIVE-BLOCK STRING OF businesses run by and catering to women has put Valencia Street on the map of the American feminist. **NEIGHBORHOODS** See page 2.

TORTURE IN ARGENTINA. Parking tickets on Holloway. Bonzoconomics and fresh smoke signals from Wounded Knee. And through it all, SFSU students continue to speak out. **OPINION** See page 5.

RISING STREET VIOLENCE against gays has kept one citizen group on their guard. Unfortunately, their guard wasn't high enough on Tuesday night. **NEWS** See page 7.

YOU CAN ALMOST HEAR 'em yell' fore' from SF State's classrooms. At long last, we proudly present the definitive Phoenix Guide to Nearby Golf Courses. **SPORTS** See page 15.

SENIOR STREET CITIZENS. Between the neon and the police sirens of the Tenderloin, they grow older and poorer in the seedy underbelly of this lovely, charming city by the Bay. **BACKWARDS** See page 16.

Pijan fired by SUGB vote

By Michael B. Miller and Richard Brucker

The Student Union Governing Board voted yesterday to dismiss Dorothy Pijan, managing director of the Student Union.

However, because of vague guidelines in policies dealing with the dismissal of a managing director and possible legal ramifications, the board will hold a special meeting today to ask for the resignation of Pijan, according to sources.

The governing board would not comment on the action that would be taken if Pijan does not show at the meeting or if she refuses to resign.

"Despite an over-inflated personnel budget and high pay, they (Student Union management) do not seem able to deal effectively with issues that affect the Union. Management seems insistent upon leading the SUGB rather than implementing Board policy. And particularly the Managing Director has been at the crux of these issues," according to the "SUGB report to the legislature and board of directors," prepared by AS Speaker Wayne Zimmerman that was released last week.

"I'm amazed," said Don Scoble, director of university relations. "We haven't received notification as yet,

although the vice president for the administration would be the first to hear."

Dr. Konnilyn Feig, vice president for the administration, could not be reached for comment.

Pijan was hired as managing director on Jan. 15, 1980.

According to a statement made last year by a member of the search committee who selected the director, "Pijan is nationally prominent, and has been a member of College Unions International for 20 years. She was one of the few people qualified for the position, and we wanted her."

The names of three candidates for the position were sent to President Paul

Romberg, who sent Pijan's name back to the governing board for approval.

One complaint stated by the SUGB report is the lease negotiations for space in the Student Union between the Associated Students and the Student Union management. The report said that the management reversed position on items of the lease that were previously agreed upon. It continued, "This lease is now at a standstill due to the bad-faith negotiating of the Union Managing Director."

Other complaints in Zimmerman's report are the Union management's lack of interest in securing lower food prices from Student Union vendors by en-

couraging bidders, their reluctance to cooperate with the AS Performing Arts staff, and the management's encouragement of a "birthday party" atmosphere in governing board meetings.

Zimmerman's report stated that the SUGB meetings have included food and beverages served freely and financed with students' dollars. Zimmerman also said in his report he feels this was an effort on the management's part to demonstrate "they could run the Union as they saw fit."

Pijan, who was reached by phone, would not comment on Wednesday's vote or any of the accusations.

(Charles J. Lenatti also contributed to this report.)

New bugs develop in the SF-Shanghai ape deal

By Steve Greaves

Two young orangutans of questionable health may be sent to the Shanghai Zoo in the People's Republic of China by this weekend, according to people who have worked with them for years.

John Alcaraz, keeper of the great apes

at San Francisco Zoological Gardens for 22 years, believes Sydney and Samara ("Syd" and "Sam") aren't healthy enough to be shipped out at this time.

For the past three months there have been formal negotiations between Mayor Diane Feinstein's office and China to exchange two orangutans for two snow leopards or animals of equal

worth, said zoo director Saul Kitchener.

But it wasn't until 10 days ago that Feinstein's office told zoo authorities to send application papers to the federal government for export permits, said Joe Rusk, head animal keeper.

To get permits for such a trade usually takes about nine months, Rusk said. "We had to pull a lot of political strings on this. It took a lot of begging with Fish and Wildlife."

Although application papers were sent to Washington two days ago, officials of the Interior Department have been processing the papers since they were read to them last week over the phone, said Mike Sulak, zoologist at the San Francisco zoo.

Sulak said officials at the Fish and Wildlife office in Washington assured him he'd have the permits today or tomorrow. Since Syd and Sam are

See ORANGUTANS, page 12.



Shanghaied Sam?

Iranian trends in U.S. Student factions Student problems

By Anne Dawid

Shockwaves of Iran's political factionalism have spread halfway around the world to SF State.

The ideological divisions among Iranian student groups here are as pronounced as those in the troubled Islamic Republic. N., an Iranian who asked that her name not be used, said, "I'd say less than half the population is still supporting the current regime. It is total anarchy."

However, Mohammad Tarrah, head of the Iranian Students Organization, said, "About 60 to 70 percent (of Iranians) support the Islamic government. The situation is stable."

Another student, Mahmood Raad of the Moslem Student Association, said that "The (Iranian) people are just one body. That's the effect of the Islamic Revolution."

The MSA is a religious and political group, headed by Ghasem Taghizadeh. "Our action here is to introduce the truth of what's happening in Iran to the American people," said Taghizadeh.

The MSA's office, in B137-2 in the Student Union, is covered with posters of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and political literature in Farsi, English and Arabic.

The ISO, however, is a cultural and social organization

See IRANIANS, page 8.

By Scott Wiggins

Iranian students at SF State face more than just political problems. Along with the turmoil going on in their homeland, they must contend with diplomatic and financial problems as well.

Since the revolution in Iran, Iranian students in the United States have had to report for special "recertification" by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and have had their money from home either cut off or delayed. New requirements have been made by the post-revolutionary Iranian government concerning approved and non-approved majors of study.

Before the revolution, Iranians who hoped to study in the United States could apply for a student visa at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. With the seizure of the embassy in November 1979, this became impossible.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran is still closed. Any Iranian seeking a U.S. student visa must go to a U.S. Embassy in another country.

Presently, no formal diplomatic ties exist between Iran and the United States. Shortly after the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran, relations between the two nations were broken, resulting in the closure of all Iranian diplomatic mis-

See EMBASSY, page 8.

Duarte's visit triggers protest

By Adriana Dechi

El Salvador's President Jose Napoleon Duarte's visit to San Francisco this weekend will spark a picket by members of SF State's Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (SAUSIES) and more than 20 local and national organizations, says Tamara Lichtenstein, the group's representative.

Lichtenstein estimates that as many as 5,000 picketers will demonstrate. A July 19th, 1981 demonstration commemorating the second anniversary of Nicaragua's revolution drew an estimated 7,000 people.

"We consider Duarte's visit, especially to San Francisco, an affront to the dignity of all who died in El Salvador," Lichtenstein said. She was referring to the alleged tortures and killings of Salvadoran civilians by the country's National Guard. According to New Statesman Magazine, over 12,000 civilians have been murdered by El Salvador's government.

San Salvador's Governor Oscar Umberto Quiroz arrived in San Francisco Monday, and Mayor Rodolfo Rey Prendes is scheduled to arrive Friday. Quiroz arranged for Duarte's arrival through Lisa Carmona, representative of Salvadoran Patriotic Forces United.

This is also the reason Duarte is coming to San Francisco instead of Los Angeles, said representatives of the Patriotic Forces. They said their organization is the only non-communist, socialist-oriented organization in California. The organization was founded a year ago.

Duarte will hold press conferences on

Saturday and Sunday at San Francisco's Jack Tar Hotel, as part of his 10-day visit to the United States. For security reasons, the El Salvador consulate in San Francisco would not release any information on his time of arrival or departure.

Duarte has already met with President Reagan, leaders of the AFL-CIO and members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. He is scheduled to address the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 29.

Duarte's visit to the United States, he says, is to appeal to the United States, not for economic and military aid, but for "moral aid."

His visit comes at a time when Congress is considering a \$114 million package of military and economic aid to El Salvador.

San Francisco has the second largest Salvadoran community in the United States, after Los Angeles. Over 80 percent of the Salvadorans in San Francisco are illegal aliens, says Juanita Pieloff, representative of Casa El Salvador. Casa El Salvador says there may be as many as 50,000 Salvadoran refugees in San Francisco. Most refugees have fled to Honduras, Costa Rica and other Latin American countries, the organization reports.

Picketers will focus their protest on the refugee situation as well as on United States intervention in El Salvador, which they say is at the root of El Salvador's problems. The SAUSIES and the other organizations under CISPES, Commit-

See DUARTE, page 6.

Bio professor is grateful for dead

By Jim Muyo

"One advantage of being in San Francisco is the availability of dead bodies."

Lawrence Swan, biology professor at SF State University, is down in the bowels of the John S. Hensill Building, students of Biology 328 have the opportunity to study God's most fascinating animal — the human.

Lawrence Swan has taught anatomy for 28 years and includes dissection of cadavers in the course curriculum.

SF State is one of the few institutions other than medical schools to use fresh cadavers, said Swan.

"Some schools have permanent cadavers that have been cut up for years," said Swan. "All the students

can do is look at them."

But that's not the case here. SF State gets four cadavers per semester. The bodies usually come from a mortician's school in San Francisco.

The bodies are embalmed at the mortician's school and transported to SF State. Swan said the \$200 price the university pays for the cadavers is not for the bodies, but for embalming and transportation costs.

"According to an 1830 English law adopted by the U.S. in 1930, people cannot sell their own or anyone else's bodies," said Swan.

Many of the bodies used are those of people who died in poverty without insurance or relatives, said Swan. Others have willed their bodies.

Swan likes to make fun of the fact that two of the directors of the mortician school are a Mr. Grimm and a Mr. Sly. But as for the cadavers, Swan maintains a reverence for the bodies used for a better understanding of man.

"These (cadavers) are people's relatives or friends," said Swan, who is usually the only one to know the identities of the cadavers. All the bodies come with complete identification information.

Students spend their time studying a particular area of the body. Each of the eight sections of Biology 328 covers a different body system. Students who are curious about more than one section of the body are sometimes allowed to explore other parts.

Born and raised in India, Swan moved to the United States when his parents returned here. His father was

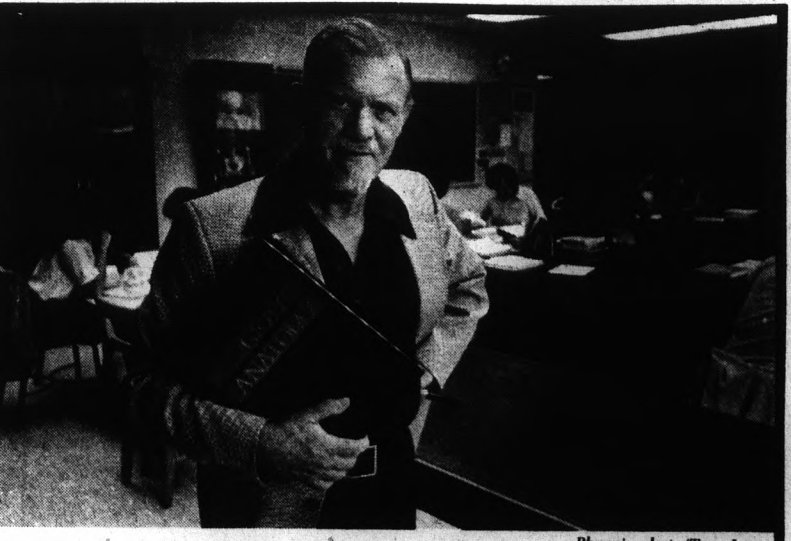
a missionary and started several schools in India. He attended the University of Wisconsin and Stanford University and served in the Army.

Swan admits he got his start in teaching anatomy in a strange way.

"I was hired here because on the very day I was being interviewed the woman who taught anatomy died and of all the 26 people who applied, I was the only one who had studied anatomy," said Swan. "I was what you might call an ecologist. My specialty is the high altitudes of the Himalayas."

"I realize that anatomy is mostly written and taught for medical students. I look at anatomy as a remarkable study of a well-known animal, the human, and as an inter-

See CORPSES, page 8.



Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

Behind Professor Lawrence Swan, an anatomy class studies features of the human skull — as skeletons peer over their shoulders.

This Week

today, sept. 24

"Melvin and Howard" will be shown today and tomorrow in the Barbary Coast Room in the Student Union at 4 and 7 p.m. Admission is \$1.50 for students and \$2 general.

The film, "Revolution 'til Victory" will be shown today in the Barbary Coast Room between 12 and 3 p.m. Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador and Students for Alternatives to Nuclear Energy will also be speaking. Admission is free.

P.A.C.E., the Pilipino American Collegiate Endeavor, invites all old and new members to its meeting in Student Union rooms B118 and B119 from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. The meeting will cover the P.A.C.E. future activities and refreshments will be served.

Elements of Style, a new wave group, will be performing in the Union Depot from 5 to 7 p.m. Admission is free.

Wright Morris, National Book Award winner, will read his poetry in the Student Union conference rooms A-E at 12:30 p.m. Admission is free.

monday, sept 28

Christian students meet every Monday at noon in Student Union room B114. The topic this week will be "Being Born of God."

Learn more about Amnesty International's work to free political prisoners at its introductory meeting in the Student Union, rooms A-E, between 2 and 4 p.m.

Monday-Night Football in the Student Union Depot between 6 and 9 p.m. Tonight's game is Los Angeles at Chicago. All games are shown on wide-screen video. Admission is free.

wednesday, Sept. 30

La Raza Organization will hold a general meeting today at 2 p.m. in Student Union room B112. For more information drop by its office at Student Union room B131.

Re-entry students are invited to a brown bag lunch every Wednesday from 12 to 1 p.m. in Student Union room 119. Informal group meetings. Students share experiences and discuss relevant issues.

SF neighborhoods Women's community in the Mission

By Kelly Toughill

Her right boot sticks through a shaft of lime-green light falling out the doorway. From the shadows, a flaring match reaches for her unlit cigarette.

Two bikes with matching gold gas tanks lean crazily into the wide-open wrought iron doorway of Amelia's, San Francisco's most popular women's disco and bar.

"How'd you like to jump on that and ride?"

"Nah. I can hum better than that old machine just dancing."

Inside the doorway, tall, short, thin, white, black, red and yellow women mill around the S-shaped bar. Two hiking-booted women in tie-dyed T-shirts slide in step under a revolving mirrored ball. Knives of light cut across a thin black woman in balloon pants who thrusts and cusses at the "Black Knight" pinball machine in the corner.

Amelia's — named after the famous aviatrix, Amelia Earhart — is the nighttime hub of a fast-growing women's community on Valencia Street at the edge of the Mission.

Twelve women's businesses and the Women's Building, which houses 10 women's organizations, cover a five block stretch of Valencia from 23rd to 18th streets.

But the reach of the businesses and the community goes far beyond Valencia Street, San Francisco or the Bay Area. Sharon Silver, 20, sought out Valencia Street all the way from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Her eyes focus on her glass. Her hands twist a plastic stirrer left by the last occupant of an upstairs table in Amelia's.

"Actually I'm not real comfortable here. I feel like I shouldn't have long hair," said Silver, whose hair falls all the way to the Indian-print skirt wrapped around her knees.

"I was interested in the feminist movement. I wanted to see if it still existed," she said. "I went to New York, but at an ERA rally more people were listening to the street musicians nearby than the speakers. It was real depressing."

"The first place I went when I got here was the Women's Building."

The Women's Building, a huge old hall formerly owned by the Sons of Norway, is the daytime hub of the new Valencia street community and often the first place people looking for information go.

Groups as diverse as Lilith, a feminist theater troupe, and Options for Women Over 40, meet at the three-story hall.

The foyer is plastered with notices, magazines and pamphlets. The traditional job-and-housing boards are there alongside notes for Coming Home, a gay hospice, and a babysitting service for mothers with deaf children.

The Women's Building has had two arson fires since it opened up on Mother's Day, 1979.

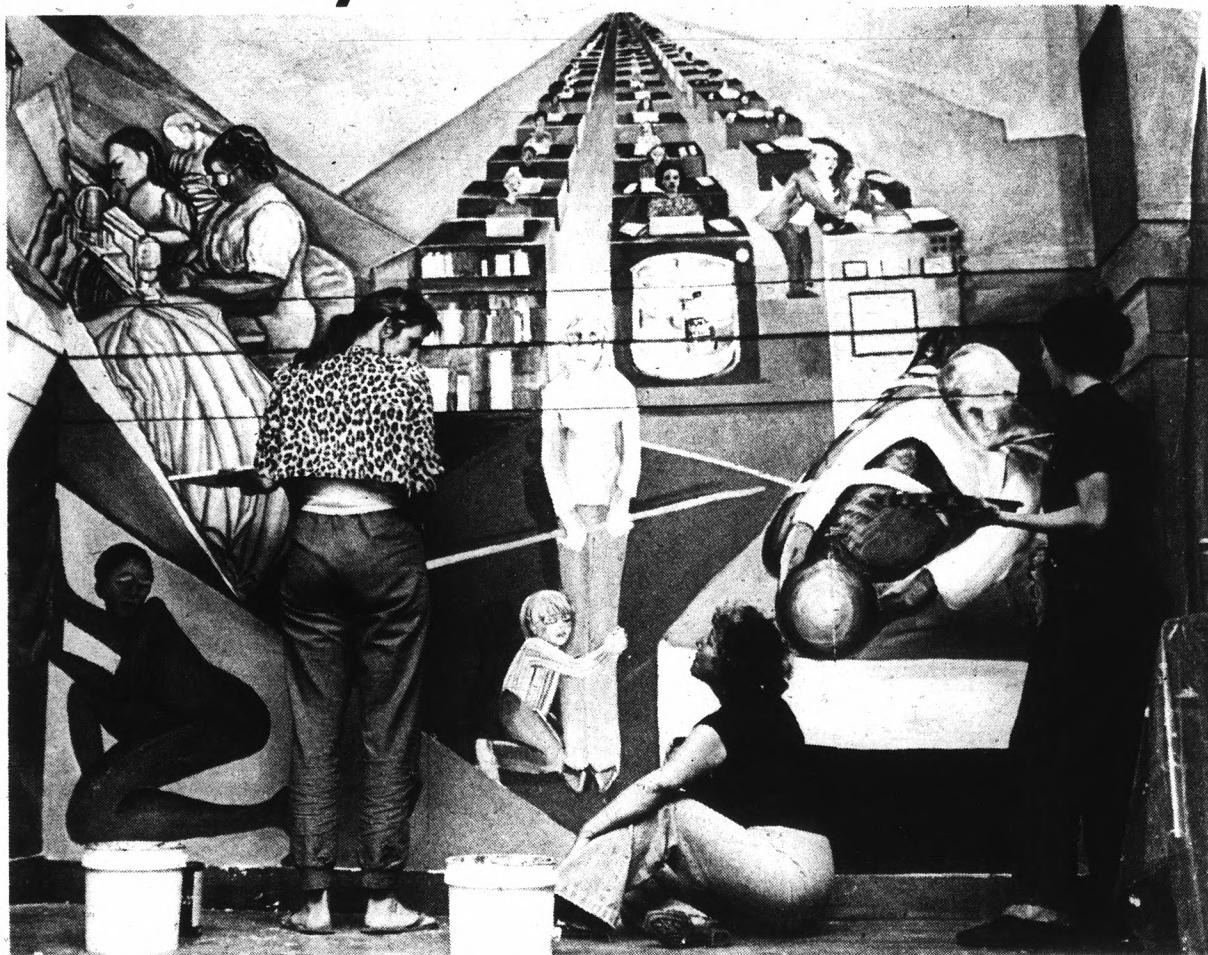
"They weren't set by anyone from the neighborhood," said Sherry Thomas of the Old Wives' Tales bookstore down the street.

According to Thomas, the building has been the community's only casualty since the new wave of women's businesses began.

"We opened this store with a \$6,000 loan from the Bay Area Feminist Credit Union in 1976," said Thomas. "That is, of course, impossible. Anyone will tell you need a minimum of \$50,000 to open a bookstore."

The store's sales have increased 50 percent this year, a near miracle at a time when the sales of most other businesses are off.

"This store is an entry point for feminism, a good place for people who are shy," said Thomas. "A woman in her 50s came in recently and asked for something for someone who is, uh, hum, changing and whose family didn't understand."



Muralists Johanna Poetrig, Selma Brown and Clare Josephson work on a room titled, "In and Out of the Closet" on the third floor of the Women's Building.

land. She walked out with a copy of "Self Assertion for Women." That's a woman who wasn't ready to join a group."

Thomas said, "When we decided to open a bookstore we had three needs. We wanted someplace close to public transportation, someplace accessible to Third World women and someplace we could afford. That's how we ended up on Valencia."

The Artemis Society opened Valentine's Day, 1977. Sara Lewinstein originally planned an all-women's cafe with music in the evenings. The cafe and the music survive, but, according to neighbors, economics forced Lewinstein to open her doors to men last April.

Once the cornerstones of Old Wives' Tales, Artemis and the Women's Building were laid, other women's businesses began to fill in the low-rent, abandoned storefronts between 23rd and 18th streets.

Garbo's, a hair salon, sits between Amelia's and the Women's Building. The Feminist Law Offices are nestled against Artemis at the corner of 23rd. The Women's Press Project, the Paper Tiger print shop and Goldsmith and Schwartz, an antique shop, are some of the others.

Silver arrived from Michigan a week ago, following a friend who had left a month earlier and who had given her the name of a hotel, the Women's Inn, at 25th Avenue and Dolores.

Jan, the owner, charges Silver \$7 a night for a basement

room. Silver's friend, Jazz Duberman, arrived a month ago and has had her rent lowered every week, from an original \$85 to \$50 this week.

The Oseto Bathhouse is the only other women's-only business in the area. The owner, who likes to be known as Summer, says she wouldn't have opened up a bathhouse in any other place. She dreamed of opening a bathhouse for 20 years before finally finding the old Victorian building between the Artemis Society and Amelia's.

Summer borrowed from friends, from the Bank of America and even from her mother's emergency medical fund to open the place. The Bay Area Feminist Credit Union, which helped many of the businesses in the area get started, folded last year.

Both Oseto's and Amelia's stay open until 1 a.m. Silver stayed for the last of a book publishing party at the bar, waiting for a friend with keys to the hotel. Women strolled out with copies of "Saphire Touch," an erotic journal, tucked under their arms and in their bags.

"I haven't found a place to live yet, but I'm still looking," she said. "In some ways I think it would be easier to live in this town if you're a lesbian, it would certainly be easier to find a place to live."

"But I'm real happy with the friends I've met so far; the place has found. There's an energy here, a feminist energy. I didn't find in New York, Chicago or, certainly, at home. I don't think women here know how lucky they really are."

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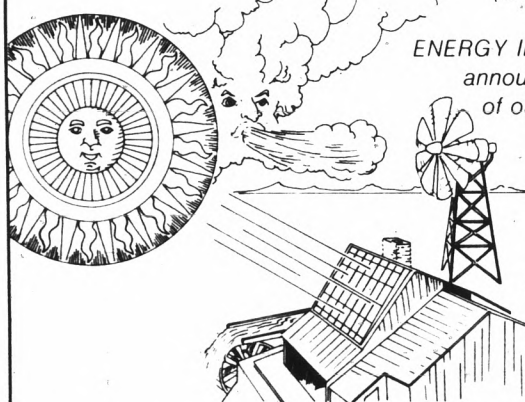
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We provide the SFSU community with information about conservation and renewable energy resources. Our program is new and we need an interesting logo to serve as the Center's trademark. Here's your chance to be creative and win a little money!

The contest begins October 1 and ends October 24. You may submit up to three entries (each must be submitted separately). The logo design must be clear and contemporary. It should adapt well to various sizes and media (letterheads, posters, banners, etc.).

Here are the rules:

*The contest is open to anyone enrolled at SFSU.

*The logo must contain the words: ENERGY INFORMATION CENTER. Solar and/or other energy images may be included in design if kept relatively simple.

*Entry must be Photoready, black on white background and mounted on posterboard.

*You must submit logo in two size versions (one on 8" by 11" and the other on 3" by 5").

*Include an index card with your full name, home (and work) phone number and mailing address. This is your entry form, so don't forget it!

Bring your entry to the Energy Information Center, Biology 305, by October 24. Prizes will be awarded in early November. If you have any questions, call us at 469-2515. We're looking forward to seeing you!

The winning design will become the property of the Energy Information Center

GOLDEN OLDIES

FROM

MOLSON GOLDEN

Wait, you guys, the Molson party is tomorrow night.

BREWED AND BOTTLED IN CANADA; imported by Martlet Importing Co., Inc., Great Neck, N.Y.

Ec House: serving coffee & spirits

By Anne Fisher

To many students at SF State, the Ecumenical House means hot coffee, flaky pastries and good conversation. But the building houses more than just coffee and pastries.

Eight religious denominations work through the offices of the house: Jewish, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, United Church of Christ, American Baptist and Episcopal.

"The ancient root of 'ecumenical' means 'household,'" said Patricia de Jong, Ecumenical House director. "I see the house as embracing all historical faiths."

Hillel representative Rabbi Gary Greenebaum said, "The most important thing we do here is set a positive example of religious coexistence and tolerance."

The house also provides a meeting place for university classes, meditation groups, Amnesty International, Alcoholics Anonymous and Overeaters Anonymous. A faculty theology discussion group will meet Monday afternoons at 4 p.m., starting Oct. 5.

"Our relationship with the campus

house a staging area for revolution," said Alfred Dale, a Santa Cruz Methodist minister, who was senior pastor of the house at the time. "Many student committees met in the Ecumenical House. My office was used for Black Student Union meetings."

"The pastors took a strong stand in support of the students," said Dale. "Some even got beaten up and arrested right along with the students."

Hillel did not join the house until the early 1970s, after the strikes were over. Greenebaum has been Hillel coordinator for the past year.

The Ecumenical House holds Jewish worship services every Friday night, Greenebaum said. The services are held in the living room of the house on the first three Fridays of the month.

But on the last Friday worshippers "reach out to people who can't be with us," Greenebaum said they make frequent trips to the Jewish Home for the Aged and have gone to San Quentin to worship.

A Jewish coffeehouse night, called Kafe Kasher, offers coffee and live entertainment every first and third Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

"Hillelunch" is a one-hour delicatessen lunch held in the house every second and fourth Wednesday at noon. Students can buy a lunch for \$1.50 and listen to speakers discuss Jewish issues.

"When somebody identifies himself as a Jew, it is more than a religious statement," Greenebaum said. "It's a cultural and religious experience. It means support for Israel. Here we relate to Jewish students culturally and religiously."

Greenebaum said that Hillel celebrates the high holy days, from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur, at B'Nai Emunah Temple on Taraval.

Fr. Paul Rossi of the Newman Club said, "For me, the Ecumenical House means a way we can tell students we can live and work with each other." The Newman Club is a national Catholic campus organization. "Different religions in the same place says a lot to people. Sure, we have our different beliefs, but we're all bound by a common love for God. I can minister to all people, not just Catholics."

Rossi said he has been at the Newman Center for only two months, so the Ecumenical House is a way he can make contacts and reach out to



students. He wants to build a solid base from which to coordinate a peer ministry.

Rossi has an office at the Ecumenical House, but the Newman Center is actually located at 50 Banbury Drive.

"I want the students to feel like the Newman Center is their center, not mine," Rossi said. "I want them to use it for coming together and supporting each other." For the future, Rossi hopes to have retreats for dorm residents and to teach adult religious education.

Masses are held on Sunday evenings at 7:30 in the Newman Center. A welcome and prayer session starts at 6:30. Rossi feels this session is necessary because people don't usually know each other before they celebrate Mass, a fact that destroys the feeling of community.

"The SF State campus is depersonalized," said Lizann Bassham, the campus ministries intern to the residence halls. "I lived in the dorms for two years and my first semester was awful. I cried myself to sleep many times."

Last semester, Bassham spent time in the dining center talking to students.

She discovered that the No. 1 concern was adjusting to dorm life during the first semester.

Bassham trained and organized an Outreach Team of 15 students living in the dorms to help new students. While students moved into the dorms, ORT members gathered names and extensions of new students, and passed out their own names and numbers.

ORT has held two receptions in the residence halls this semester. Bassham said each one attracted about 150 students. ORT has also guided 60 new dormies on a tour of Fisherman's Wharf, followed by a visit to the Other Cafe to watch comedy acts.

"Since then, we've dealt with everything from 'Where's the laundry room?' to 'I'm so homesick, I want to kill myself,'" Bassham said.

"Everybody told me what I was doing was impossible, but I'm making individual contacts. When a person lives at home, there is a close circle of friends and family. There is no support system like that in the dorms until new friends are made."

Bassham said many students have no place to go when the dorms close for semester and Easter breaks. She is working with the housing office and

local churches to find host families for students, and has spoken with a few ministers who are excited about the idea.

"ORT is marvelous," Bassham said. "The members have taken on the responsibility and have been very caring. Some of the members are shy, but seem to have gotten over it."

Ecumenical House is also a base for a ministry program at UC Medical Center. A patient staying in Moffitt Hospital perceived that interns and med students needed a campus ministry and donated money to start the program.

"Sometimes the people our society trained to heal are the ones hurting," said Odette Lockwood, the Ecumenical House representative to the medical school.

"Some interns get angry when their patients can't speak English," said Lockwood. "Several have told me they know they should learn to speak Spanish, but they don't have the time."

When she discovered this, Lockwood arranged a three-week Spanish course at a language institute in Mexico.

Lockwood said any student is welcome and there is a \$50 registration fee.

Students will attend three hours of Spanish lessons in the morning at the Instituto Fenix in Cuernavaca just outside Mexico City. Then there will be an optional hour in the afternoon for health care students to learn medical terms and work in local health clinics. The cost of the trip is \$1,089. This includes air fare, ground transportation, room and board with a host family, tuition, and excursions to fine art centers and archeological sites. There will also be mini-courses in weaving, pre-Colombian art, Mexican cooking and guitar playing.

"The intensive lesson appealed to me," said Lockwood. "The trip is glamorous enough to make learning Spanish attractive, and it is a chance for students to get out of foggy San Francisco during August."

"The institute has a reputation for providing fluency in a short amount of time, but they use no textbooks. The institute is enthusiastic about the project and it taking care of arrangements from their end."

"I believe my function as campus minister is to comfort students but also challenge them on ethical issues and attitudes toward patients."

Insight

allows us to support the university but also ask questions," de Jong said. She said the house works closely with the university but has an advantage because it is not actually a part of the system. The house is funded by a Northern California organization called Cooperative Ministries in Higher Education.

The house was bought in 1963 by six denominations committed to ministering to the students of SF State College, de Jong said.

It played a part in the student strike of the late 1960s. Students used the grounds as an informal camp while striking on 19th Avenue.

"Sen. S.J. Hayakawa called the

Assistance for Amnesty

By Ken Maryanski

No political jailing, disappearance or torture will go unnoticed if people like Patrice Ward or Carolyn Verheyen have their way.

Ward and Verheyen are members of the small but growing SF State branch of Amnesty International, the Nobel Prize-winning human rights group that opposes torture and execution of political prisoners and works worldwide for their fair treatment and release.

The campus group was formed in February after a 10-year absence by Ward and other students from the Rising Spirits Cafe of the Ecumenical House coffee shop.

Ward worked with an Amnesty branch at the University of San Francisco and said the recent fervor about human rights abuses in Latin America was the spark that led to the forming of the SF State group, one of 50 across the country.

"We wanted to awaken student awareness and interest in the needs of people in other parts of the world," Ward said.

SF State already had partisan groups on campus, so Amnesty was formed to address issues that transcend party lines," said Eric Walreth, an English major who helped Ward start the group.

Amnesty's charter stresses its independence from any "government, political, ideological or religious grouping," and prohibits campus groups from taking political sides.

"As much as we want to support El Salvador's leftists, we can't," Verheyen said.

But Craig Rock, national Campus Network coordinator at Amnesty's Sacramento Street office, admits that "everything is political. If governments don't respect human rights, we put pressure on them to stop their abuses."

That pressure is what Urgent Action Network, an important part of the Campus Network program, is all about. When the Sacramento Street office receives a Telex from London about a possible human rights violation, it immediately sends background information on the prisoner and addresses of authorities in the country involved to groups such as the one at SF State.

These groups then send polite letters and telegrams expressing concern



Student shows concern for prisoners in letter-writing campaign.

about the prisoner's health to those authorities.

"The letters don't always get the prisoners released," Rock said, "but they often help improve prison conditions."

The campus groups are also involved in special country campaigns. They concentrate their letter writing and researching on one of several nations that Amnesty has cited as "consistent violators of human rights."

Last semester the SF State group chose Guatemala for such efforts. This fall they selected South Korea because of student prisoners of conscience being held there since the student demonstrations in May 1980.

But the Campus Network's toughest challenge may be educating university administrations, faculty and students about human rights.

"Amnesty International is a valuable contribution to political awareness, which is what a university should be all about," said Gerard Heather, professor of political science and faculty adviser to the SF State group.

"Unfortunately, human rights education is not covered very well in university curriculums," he said.

The group is also planning a symposium on torture during "Prisoner of Conscience Week," Oct. 12-16. Speakers will include a Holocaust survivor and several medical and legal authorities.

Ward said he hopes such events will attract new members to the group. But Rock said public apathy about human rights violations is a potential obstacle.

"It's hard for Americans to relate on a personal basis to people thousands of miles away," he said.

But Walreth said he believes students are more sensitive than most Americans to the plight of repressed peoples.

Refreshing body and soul at the Rising Spirits Cafe

By Anne Fisher

At round wooden tables, several students sit reading newspapers, talking, drinking coffee or catching up on classwork. The stained glass windows, baskets on the wall and classical music lend a peaceful but refreshing atmosphere to the Rising Spirits Cafe, in the Ecumenical House, at 19th and Holloway avenues.

"We consider the cafe to be ministry," said Carolyn Verheyen, who directs the coffeehouse with Patrice Ward. "We serve the needs of the academic community by providing a space and environment more like home."

Rising Spirits is a place to see familiar faces, not only the staff's but the other regular customers too. This is a meeting and gathering place. It is an alternative to the university setting, but still convenient.

Rising Spirits is just one of the Ecumenical House's programs, and one of the largest. The cafe has its own projects, funded by the money from coffee and food sales.

One project planned by Verheyen and Ward is a Halloween weekend "Women's Retreat" at Sierra Nevada Field Campus. The theme will be "Unmasking Our Bodyspirit."

"The participants will make molds of their own faces and deal with the masks they wear everyday. Then they will unmask themselves through relationships and spirituality," Verheyen said. "The masks may represent something they don't like and may want to take off or one they would like to be."

Verheyen said the retreaters will also look at various traditions that use masks in spiritual practices. Christians, Native Americans, ancient Greeks, shamans and existentialists have all used masks.

"Women's retreats are important to us because we feel women are oppressed in religious institutions," said Ward. "This oppression makes many women reject or turn away from religion and their own spirituality. We hope the retreat can affirm a woman's spiritual relationship to life."

Verheyen said, "The common



Phoenix photos/Charles Hammons

assumption that God is a male can make a woman feel angry. At the retreat, we will be exploring feminine imagery of God."

A "Contemplative Retreat" is planned for sometime next March at Redwoods Monastery. Verheyen and Ward said this retreat is for anyone who would like to participate in silent reflection.

Starting Sept. 29, Rising Spirits will also host Tuesday poetry readings from 3:30 to 5 p.m. The SF State Poetry Center, which publicizes the readings, will approve the works read.

The cafe held these poetry readings last semester. Most of the poets who read at the cafe were from the Creative Writing Department. Sometimes as many as 20 poets read two or three original poems each.

Patricia Conway, an SF State senior, has been working at the Rising Spirits for four years through the work-study program.

"The people keep me coming back," said Conway. "That and the purpose

behind the Ecumenical House make it worthwhile."

Conway said that since Verheyen and Ward took over in fall of 1980, business has doubled. She also said before new directors confined smoking to one table, the house was always smoky.

"The house previously catered to the

"We consider the cafe to be ministry."

artsy, pseudo-intellectuals," she continued. "Now the crowd is much more diverse. The atmosphere is extremely open and friendly. It is easy to get into conversations. Customers are comfortable. They don't hesitate to come behind the counter and get a drink of water. We even give credit to customers we know."

Conway thinks the Ecumenical House has become more political, because of programs like Amnesty International.

"I started coming to the house four years ago," said Sharon Cooke, a Com-

parative Literature and English major at SF State, who volunteers to work part-time in the cafe.

"I came in to study and drink coffee, but soon realized there was more of a direction behind the house than just pouring coffee," she said.

The kinds of coffee served range from French roast to special coffees from Nicaragua and Kenya. Also available are bagels and cream cheese; natural foods from Taste of Honey; croissants and muffins. When Verheyen and Ward took over as directors, they began serving decaffeinated coffee, fruit, trail mix and sugarless pastries.

The directors have been considering opening the cafe for one evening a week for students with night classes. However, they need a volunteer to work until 7 or 8 p.m.

"This may be idealistic, but we hope that people can meet on a deeper level in an intimate setting," said Verheyen. "I have seen students connecting intellectually and personally. That makes us very happy."

LOCAL MOTION
NEWS & TIPS FOR SF/SU COMMUTERS

Muni to study driver stress

By James M. Uomini

A pioneer three-year study of Muni operators and stress was enthusiastically greeted by officials of the Transit Workers Union, Tuesday.

TWU International President William Linder called the study "an important first step toward solving a problem that has long been neglected."

Cooperating in the project are UC San Francisco, UC Berkeley, the San Francisco Health Department, Muni and TWU. The study was announced at a press conference attended by Muni, union and medical officials.

San Francisco will be the first city in the country to comprehensively study transit operators for stress and hypertension.

The federal Urban Mass Transit Authority has awarded a \$150,000 planning grant to the University of California to begin the study which is estimated to cost \$1 million. This is the first time UMTA has granted funds for occupational research.

Although it is uncertain where the rest of the money will come from, Dr. June Fisher, director of the study, was optimistic that funds will be found.

Routine physical exams of Muni drivers which are required every two years have disclosed that an estimated 45 percent of Muni operators have borderline or high blood pressure levels, said Dr. Merwyn F. Silverman, director of the San Francisco Health Department. This

percentage is much higher than that of the general population, Fisher said.

Nationwide, losses due to bus operator absences total \$180 million a year, Silverman said.

Muni has an absentee rate of 9 percent to 13 percent a day, said Richard Sklar, Public Utilities Commission general manager. About one or two Muni operators retire every month because of job-related problems, said Samuel W. Walker, secretary-treasurer of the Transit Workers Union Local 250A. The local has been pushing for a stress observation program for four to five years.

A pilot study of 20 bus drivers who drive two of the most stressful lines — the 38-Geary and 30-Stockton — will begin in about six months. Both lines carry large numbers of passengers through crowded areas. The first drivers studied will be healthy non-smokers, so that a base can be established for later studies of less healthy drivers.

The study is the first of its kind to attempt a wide range of tests, said Fisher.

Although the health of transit operators has received little attention in this country up to now, studies have been made in other countries.

A 1953 study in London found that bus drivers had a significantly higher rate of heart disease than bus conductors.

A recent Swedish study showed that urban bus drivers had high levels of stress hormones related to high

blood pressure, Fisher said.

Walker, a Muni driver for 13 years, outlined the major causes of stress in an interview with Phoenix.

Muni carries about 750,000 passengers a day on narrow and congested streets. This is a large number for a city this size, Walker said.

Operators are often verbally abused by passengers for problems over which they have no control. "Right now there are 140 to 150 coaches out of service in the yards out of a fleet of over 500. When coaches are missing from runs, the passengers take it out on the operators," Walker said.

Sklar has initiated an emergency program to improve availability of Muni's aging diesel fleet. He promises improvement within several months. The coaches have served the 12 years designed by the manufacturer and anything short of engine rebuilding will not really help, Walker said. President Ronald Reagan has said that the buses must run for 17 years.

Sometimes car drivers cut in front of buses. "We have a lot of near misses. You can't break too fast because you're carrying live cargo."

During peak hours the buses become so crowded that operators must often pass passengers by. This makes them very angry, but it is unlawful to carry excessive loads, Walker said. Operators are often forced to drive with loads exceeding the legal limit because passengers squeeze on.

The schedules drivers are given are

often unrealistic under the best of conditions. "Our members have to break the law to meet the schedules. We call them racing forms," Walker said.

Sklar, however, responded that operators are not disciplined for failure to keep the schedules and they are not expected to break the law.

Violence against operators is a problem that can't really be escaped in an urban area, Walker said. "Many of our drivers ride around in fear at night. They don't know if the undercover cops are riding or not."

Since Mayor Dianne Feinstein began undercover patrols there has been a decrease in crime, Walker said, but the union would like to see more patrols. "Having 50 officers patrol 1,080 pieces of equipment is not enough. We think there should be 150 to 200 officers permanently assigned, like the New York transit police."

Operators are often given less break time than they are supposed to have. Metro operators ideally have 12 minutes of rest for each round trip from Embarcadero station. Because there are usually not enough operators, they often get five or six minutes, Walker said. One operator said they sometimes get no break at all.

Job tension can lead to alcohol problems, Walker pointed out. "We think we have a problem with alcohol, but it's not always easy to tell." The stress affects the operators in different ways.

Memo sparks dorm riot rumor

By Robert Manetta

An attempt by dorm administrators to "placate" rowdy dorm students sparked a rumor that city police, equipped with riot gear, were ready to quell a dorm disturbance last Thursday night.

The rumor began when residence hall manager Mike Kleinberg released a memo to dorm residents Friday concerning the "mass movement" the night before.

The memo said San Francisco City Police Chief Con Murphy, who lives near the campus, became alarmed by a dorm disturbance and called police to the scene.

"The police had riot gear with them," the memo said. "Chief Murphy characterized last night's outburst as a 'riot' . . . and has let it be known that it won't happen this way if there is a repeat episode."

The disturbance, called a "riot," "pseudo riot" and "celebration" by different people on the scene, started about 11 p.m. Thursday. Paper, water and phone books were thrown from dorm windows and firecrackers and bottle rockets were exploded. Roughly 200 people were involved in the hour-long incident. No damage was reported.

Housing Director Don Finlayson admits the memo might be based on rumor but said, "It was clear at the time that we (the housing personnel and campus security) were about to lose control of the situation to the city police."

Finlayson said he was worried about city police coming on campus and sparking a real riot. The information in the

memo was what the housing personnel witnessed, according to Finlayson.

"I wasn't thrilled with the way the memo was written, but we wanted to let the students know that disturbances like this would be met with stiff consequences by the city police," Finlayson said. "We wanted to placate the students and give them fair warning."

But according to all other sources, the students had nothing to be warned about.

Though Chief Murphy was unavailable for comment, Police Public Affairs Director Mike Perra said he couldn't imagine Murphy calling out riot police without first contacting campus police.

Jon Schorle, director of the Department of Public Safety, said the story was completely false.

"I'm very much opposed to police intervention and I don't know where this rumor got started," Schorle said. He added that city police only come if the campus police call them.

Sergeant Jack Forbes of the Taraval police station said there was no record of police being dispatched to the dorms Thursday night.

"The only time we go out there is when we're called," Forbes said.

Despite the fact Finlayson admitted some of the memo was probably rumor, he said he was convinced that the basic story was true. He is continuing to have meetings with students who have balconies overlooking the area where the disturbance took place and is trying to convince them of the importance of not having another disturbance.

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Violating Rights

By Charlotte Clark

Nora Bergnardi arrived in Baltimore one year ago, after spending five years in an Argentine prison.

What was Mrs. Bergnardi's crime? Who knows? The security troops who stormed the Bergnardi home at 5 a.m. on Nov. 9, 1975, didn't say. They tied and blindfolded Mrs. Bergnardi and her husband and took them to a car waiting at the curb.

The Bergnardis were taken to a nondescript house in a residential neighborhood where Mrs. Bergnardi was stripped, spread across a table, bound and doused with water. Electrodes were applied to her body. Her torturers laughed and ate while she screamed.

The Bergnardis weren't activists or political radicals; they were just trying to build a life for themselves and their small son. The only clue to their seizure was that her husband was a union shop steward at a time when the government feared the trade union movement.

The Bergnardis are only two of 5,000 to 15,000 Argentines who have "disappeared" in the five years since the military coup that toppled President Isabel Peron.

So many people have been abducted, held without charges, without trials or without cause that a word has been coined for them: los desaparecidos — the disappeared.

Argentina isn't an isolated case. Amnesty International, a human rights watchdog organization, reports basic rights violations in Singapore, Romania, Uruguay, Turkey, Bolivia — the list goes on and on. Human rights violations are not limited to authoritarian regimes in someone else's country.

The National Conference of Black Lawyers petitioned the United Nations in 1978 to investigate human rights violations in U.S. prisons.

Seven international investigators found evidence of medical maltreatment, overuse of psychotropic or heavily sedative drugs. Investigator Richard Harvey said the institutional racism he saw shocked him, and that prisons looked like colonial settings with white guards overseeing largely non-white populations.

The human rights issue was the declared soul of the Carter Administration's foreign policy. In 1978, defense industry spokesman Joseph E. Karth protested, saying sanctions against Argentina had cost an estimated \$813.5 million in sales, and Carter was forced to make concessions.

President Reagan has taken a different, dimmer view of human rights. One that has been called by some "hard-headed realism," compared to Carter's "naive and excessively idealistic" stand.

Reagan's policy is basically this: we should publicly and loudly decry human rights violations in communist countries but respond with tactful diplomacy to violations by non-communist governments friendly to the United States.

Ernest W. Lefever, Reagan's nominee for assistant secretary of state for human rights, agreed. Two years ago Lefever told a House subcommittee that Congress should repeal laws establishing human rights standards.

Lefever has suggested that human rights should not play a meaningful role in U.S. foreign policy. He also favors the sale of infant formula to Third World countries.

This does not sound like the man to defend human rights. Yet, Lefever was Reagan's first choice.

Fortunately, Lefever was not the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's choice. On June 5, a 13-4 vote declared Lefever unfit to champion the human rights cause.

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa said he would manage Lefever's campaign if he chose to fight for the position, but Lefever

Opinion

wisely withdrew.

Efforts have been made by the Reagan administration to improve relations with South Korea, Argentina, Chile and the Philippines — countries Carter has criticized for human rights violations.

The Reagan administration has asked Congress to lift an arms embargo imposed on Argentina more than two years ago because of its deplorable human rights policy.

Reagan ordered American representatives at the international development banks to support loans to Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. He based the order on a State Department determination that these countries have cleaned up their acts.

Rep. Thomas R. Harkin, D-Iowa, who authored a 1977 law that instructed American delegates to oppose loans, disagrees. So does Amnesty International.

In a report issued July 24, Amnesty International said conditions have grown worse, not better, in the four military-controlled Latin American countries.

Arbitrary arrests, political imprison-

ment, killings and allegations of torture continue in Argentina and Chile. The situations in Paraguay and Uruguay have deteriorated over the past 13 to 18 months.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig is courting Argentina's help in fighting communism's advance in the Western Hemisphere. Human rights has become expendable.

Conditions for human rights may be worsening in these countries, but they certainly are improving for military juntas supported by the United States.

Politicians are not known for taking strong moral stands — not even born-again politicians like Jimmy Carter. The pressure for them to compromise their ideals is too great to resist.

Gone are the days when we could look to our government to speak out for the oppressed. Human rights violations in the United States are dismissed with a it-can't-happen-in-America defense. Human rights abroad are sacrificed in the name of economic and military interests.

Maybe Washington, D.C. was never meant to be the capital of the country's conscience.

Meter Madness

By Roger Freels

It's happened again and this is the last time. Returning from classes, I see it pinned to the windshield. A bee sting — another parking ticket. The car isn't worth everything paid for these tiny crimes.

Curse the heavens over Parkmerced. Startle the sleepy villagers. Banish this ticket from a receding stomach lining. Settle down and think. Fix on escalating this infraction, upgrading these criminal tendencies. It's time to stop the meter police.

Sick of the indictments pressed on lingering cars; their endless hunt in golf carts. Weary of driving to the Hall of Justice, paying tribute, receiving absolution from the computer.

Strapped with tickets for the stranger reasons: parking in the empty drive of a fire station — \$50 for that innocent mistake; blocking an ugly hydrant, trying to upgrade the neighborhood; walking away from a handicapped space too enthusiastically. The car hasn't a chance to rest before

it gets hit. Chalk marks all over the radials. The tire treads won't wear away, they'll probably die of silicosis.

This can't continue. A sheaf of stolen credit cards allows a healthy choice of equipment: a two ton cement truck, 1,000 gallons of cement, plus the hose and compressor used for sealing the sides of swimming pools.

The meter police usually break for lunch around one. They eat in their carts for fear of reprisal.

Even with the noisy compressor and cement truck, it'll be easy to sneak alongside them. Unzip the flaps above their heads, ask for the time in order to distract them, and unload a cubicle worth of cement.

Imagine their surprise at being flies in amber. Inert civil servants.

When dry, the L-shaped carts can be neatly fitted together and trucked to the new convention center. They'll be used to form a huge public sculpture, along the lines of the USS Arizona. It'll be called "Justice." A thousand generations of pigeons will happily attest to it.

Commentary:

Phil Reser



The struggle by native American people to regain their land is centuries old and once again our eyes move to the Black Hills National Forest, scene of Wounded Knee and repeated battles between the U.S. government and the American Indian Movement.

About 40 Indians have established an encampment called Yellow Thunder Camp, reclaimed land which they say belongs to them under the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie.

The treaty has never been rescinded, but the United States began breaking it only six years after it was signed, following the discovery of gold on the Indian land.

In the early stages of the occupation, which began last April, AIM filed a claim for a total of 800 acres of the Black Hills, including the three acres in the camp. The claim was based on the 1868 treaty, the U.S. Constitution, an 1897 homesteading statute and the 1978 Indian Freedom of Religion Act.

The Indians also filed a "special use application" with the U.S. Forest Service for the construction of an "Indian self-sufficient community." Tips, tents and a sweatlodge for religious ceremonies have all been set up on the site.

On Aug. 26, the Forest Service denied all of AIM's applications, saying the camp would cause the "long-term alienation of land from public use, and disrupt or displace existing multi-use activities."

However, Black Hills National Forest spokeswoman Mary Sue Waxler acknowledged the existence of special-use permits for two churches, a 4-H camp and a Boy Scout camp in the forest. She added that there is also a great deal of mining in the Black Hills, mentioning Homestake Mining Co. and several smaller gold producers, as well as the Tennessee Valley Authority and Union Carbide uranium-prospecting operations.

In June 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court

upheld a U.S. Court of Claims decision which awarded \$105 million to the Lakota Sioux for the illegal expropriation of the Black Hills.

Indians who assert that the "Black Hills are not for sale" began a campaign to block distribution of the award. Mario Gonzalez, an Oglala Lakota tribal attorney, initiated a lawsuit last summer which demanded return of the Black Hills plus additional land, and \$11 billion for compensation. This lawsuit is still in the courts.

By raising these issues, the American Indian Movement is demanding that the U.S. government negotiate with Indian people as one nation to another.

Yellow Thunder Camp represents a new offensive for Indian people. The U.S. courts have attempted to legitimize the theft of the Black Hills by awarding \$105 million for 44 million acres of land.

Within the Black Hills area today there are many churches and multinational corporations that have secured property for their exclusive use or for mineral exploration, by negotiating long-term leases with the U.S. Forest Service.

So once again, with this denial of application, it is clear that the American Indian people still face a dual standard of justice and continue to be victims of racial discrimination.

As the Sioux Indian Luther Standing Bear pointed out years ago, "The white man does not understand America. He is too far removed from its formative processes. The roots of the tree of his life have not yet grasped the rock and the soil. The man from Europe is still a foreigner and an alien. And he still hates the man who questioned his path across the continent."

"But in the Indian, spirit of the land is still vested; it will be until other men are able to divine and meet its rhythm. Men must be born and reborn to belong. Their bodies must be formed of the dust of their forefather's bones."

Reaganomics

By Joan Smith

George Schultz is comforting in the way Pope Paul is comforting — soothing to the blessed, the well-fed, the happily saved.

But Schultz, though he sounds like one, is not a man of the cloth. He chairs Ronald Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board and is president of the Bechtel Group, an international construction firm based in San Francisco.

Friday night, Schultz lectured to a capacity crowd at Dominican College in San Rafael on Reaganomics, the current administration's economic policy.

According to Schultz, Reaganomics is nothing more than classical economics, an Adam Smith revival. It is based on the assumption that the free market will naturally produce the best of all possible worlds, if it is permitted to operate without interference.

Schultz frequently used words like discipline and faith. The administration must discipline itself to leave business alone and to resist the pressure to rescue the nation's people from the consequences of a free market, whether poverty, work-related injury or corporate failure.

And we must have faith that a free market will always operate in our best interests. As Schultz said of a gold standard, "If it were meant to be, the market would create one."

So it seemed fitting to hear this message in a Catholic college. Not only do both Reaganomics and Catholicism rely on discipline and faith, both assume that a higher authority, whether it be a god or a free market, will take excellent care of us if we trust it enough.

Never mind that Schultz, whose Bechtel Group is heavily involved in the nuclear industry, has never asked the government to rescind its regulations limiting the liability of nuclear power plants.

Schultz is a victim of the same ideological stupor that afflicts other members of the current administration. "Of course we still have unemployment, but we know how to deal with that problem," he said, bringing to mind a pronouncement by another Reagan adviser that we have virtually eliminated poverty in this country.

No one in last Friday's audience of believers asked why, if we know so much, unemployment is as high as ever.

If Schultz is right and the market is a natural moral arbiter, white male supremacy is natural and just, for the market has never favored women and minorities. And it is natural that workers die of brown lung disease and black lung disease and cancer and that communities are built on chemical waste dumps and give rise to mutant children. These are the products of an unregulated market.

But it is not natural, in light of Congress' complete capitulation to Reaganomics, that interest rates are persistently high.

Schultz admitted that this puzzles him, too. "Frankly," he said, "I thought

they'd be down already. The only thing we can figure out is that the business community just isn't ready, psychologically, to bring them down. Have you considered group therapy, George?"

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Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial.

The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, Ca. 94132. They will be printed on the basis of available space and the author is urged to include both a signature and a telephone number with the letter.

Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

Research for some of the articles appearing in Phoenix is made possible by a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation.

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Student Apathy

By Robert Manetta

Last spring some friends and I decided to run in the Associated Students' elections. Other slates called themselves "United" and "Rainbow." We called ourselves "SLUT."

The purpose of the SLUT campaign was to make a joke. We thought one bad joke (the AS) deserved another (us). The problem with any joke, though, is that people tend not to take it seriously.

I believed a lot of what the SLUTs said. Craig Singer, administrative assistant to the AS business manager said, "Unfortunately, some of the SLUTs themselves didn't."

It sounds like the SLUTs might have had something, doesn't it?

What the SLUTs had, basically, was an intense dissatisfaction with the AS. And though the SLUTs didn't campaign all that hard (we had a budget of \$1.98), most of us thought the overwhelming majority of students felt the same. The election, however, showed a basic flaw in SLUT philosophy: the students didn't hate the AS, they merely ignored it.

As a result, the SLUTs were also-rans and a whopping 93 percent of the students didn't vote — which is pretty normal, according to Singer.

Just think: a "democracy" where only 7 percent of the electorate vote. Though ignored by AS, it is an obscene problem. What does it mean?

It means 93 percent of SF State students are beyond love, hate, anger or any other decent political emotion. They have the cancer called apathy.

Singer will tell you it's because this is a commuter school. If that's the case, then who shut down this campus in the late sixties — militant janitors?

"I wouldn't vote if I wasn't in the AS," admitted junior representative Jeff Kaiser. "There's no real difference in candidates from year to year." Kaiser said, though, the AS is worthwhile because if there are any answers, they will come from a democratic organization such as the AS.

Bull. The AS, under the thumb of the administration, has no real answers or power.

The SLUTs could tell you the AS is the center of the mess, pure and simple. But maybe the finger should be pointed at the students. After all, we're the ones who are supposed to vote. Or maybe the blame lies with President Paul (the

invisible man) Romberg for not giving the AS the power and freedom that would inspire mass student support.

All of these possible explanations should be scrutinized; all rocks over, turned; every question asked with a vengeance.

In short students should raise hell.

That doesn't mean riots, bonfires and public floggings, but simply means the students have to call a spade a spade. The AS is too happy playing with itself to try anything new, and the administration is — to say the least — too content with the flaccid status quo to do anything to disturb the calm.

The current situation benefits no one except, perhaps, the administration. Student apathy is a beautiful thing to the administration.

Of course, in an unguarded moment — usually after six beers — any good SLUT will tell you, "Yes, the AS has its points."

But the whole premise of the SLUTs is that those good points aren't enough.

With an administration that controls the AS on one side and student apathy on the other, the AS, not unhappily, is doing nothing more than sitting in the middle, pretentiously masturbating.

Maybe that's a strong word but it fits the situation perfectly. The students are being sold an adolescent parody of government. If the AS was a serious government wouldn't it be grossly alarmed that 93 percent don't vote? Shouldn't apathy be its biggest concern? Doesn't it want to make a difference?

Many will say this is only so much ranting and raving. After all, what difference does it make? Let the AS do its own thing — it doesn't hurt anybody.

But the AS does have one appetite for democracy. As a purely token form of government given to us by the administration, the AS if it's done anything, has placated us, 93 percent of us. If you think the AS doesn't hurt you, think again. Apathy is a horrible thing. Maybe the worst. And it's the AS's most notable accomplishment.

What should we do?

Anything. If there's a point to the AS, let's find it. If the AS doesn't deal with issues that are pertinent to the students, let's run an anarchy slate, get rid of the AS and start from scratch. And if the administration gives us nothing more than the AS, let's get rid of it for good.

Let's do anything but sit there.



Cheap Labor

By Carmon Canchola

How do you spell oppression? G-U-E-S-T-W-O-R-K-E-R-P-R-O-G-R-A-M.

Yep, the Bonzo administration is at it again. This time it is asking Congress to outlaw the employment of undocumented workers and to hold employers financially liable for violations. I bet the bosses are shaking in their boots.

This experimental two-year program, which is actually a revised version of the much-hated, highly controversial "Bracero" program that ended in 1964 because of the severe human rights violations, will permit some 50,000 Mexican workers — without their dependents — to seek temporary employment in certain states and industries determined by state agencies to be in dire need of labor. What this really means is cheap labor!

Essentially, Reagan, along with the National Council of Agricultural Employers, wants to legalize cheap labor.

According to the New York Times, included in this "experiment" are two highly restricted conditions: undocumented workers would have to reside here 10 years before attaining resident status, and during that period they could not bring in their spouses or children under the age of 18; and documented workers waiting for legalization would pay Social Security, income and other taxes, but would not have access to welfare, federally assisted housing, food stamps or unemployment insurance.

Now who in their right mind is going to come forward and register for a program like this? Tony Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said it was tantamount to "government-sanctioned serfdom" for the affected workers.

Oh yes, Reagan also wants Congress to approve \$40 million for new

enforcement measures, including additional Border Patrol agents, and \$35 million for the construction of detention facilities where the federal government could hold aliens arriving without visas.

Reagan's grandiose plan to halt illegal immigration is predictably in the true spirit of right-wing, simple-minded solutions to complex problems. When in doubt, use brute force, or at least threaten to. But does the Bonzo administration really think that threatening employers, beefing up border control, and offering Mexican workers such a ludicrous proposal will actually halt the flow of an estimated one million Latinos who crossed the border last year?

Of course not, but by granting Mexican workers temporary legal status he is killing two birds with one stone. First, he will relieve some of the intense political pressure mounting against Mexican President Lopez Portillo because of Mexico's enormous unemployment problem, thus possibly circumventing a revolution. Second, Reagan is hoping his new policy will enhance the chances of the United States getting its grubby hands on Mexico's huge oil and natural gas resources. Oil is at the bottom of the barrel of this immigration sham — Mexico has it and the U.S. wants it.

If the Bonzo administration really wants to stop the flow of the hundreds of thousands of people who seek political and economic asylum each year, it could start by cutting off all aid to the military dictators most of these immigrants are fleeing from. One last comment, Latinos were here long before some greedy Anglos decided to draw a line through what was once our country. So, who is the real illegal immigrant? (Carmon Canchola is a journalism student and a contributor to El Tecolote newspaper.)

Long lines, cheap fills

By Adriana Dechi

If you feel that time is money, then going to a low-cost dental clinic may be more expensive than going to a private dentist.

Low-cost clinics usually have two to three week waiting lists, a result of the large number of patients. Mt. Zion Hospital and the Mission Neighborhood Health Center have waiting lists for two and up to three months. And, because patients on the waiting lists have seniority, drop-ins are rarely accepted.

To get on the waiting lists, though, a patient must usually become a member of the dental clinic, a half hour to an hour procedure.

Before accepting patients, the University of the Pacific School of Dentistry requires a screening examination to determine what kind of and how much work needs to be done on the patient.

Because graduate students under the supervision of doctors do the work, services will not be performed if the doctors determine the work is too difficult. Students, however, do work in fillings, cleaning and most other general dental work.

Another school of dentistry, the University of California Medical Center, works on the same system as the University of the Pacific, requiring an initial screening examination. But one SF State student who tried to use the UC Med Center clinic, but who was turned down, said the clinic will not accept patients if their teeth are in too good or bad of a condition.

Services at UC Med Center are also performed by graduate students. The quality of work, representatives of the clinic say, is good. Representatives of St. Mary's Hospital and several dental referral services agree.

Patients at UC Med Center and the University of the Pacific are charged specific prices for individual services, which representatives of the schools say are half of those charged by private practitioners. Until mid-October when their semesters begin, these two schools will limit services because fewer doctors will be attending.

Mt. Zion and St. Mary's hospitals and the Mission Neighborhood Health Center all operate on a sliding scale. Need and income determine how much patients pay. A half hour interview to determine the eligibility level of a patient is required upon entry into their clinics.

Discounts range from 20 to 100 percent, depending on the income level plus an evaluation on how much work needs to be done. Discounts at the Mission Health Center range from 15 to 100 percent. At Mt. Zion, patients earning \$650 a month and above usually pay a fee equal to that of a private dentist.

Private dentists serve patients at Mission Health, Mt. Zion and St. Mary's on a part-time basis.

Emergency services are limited in most clinics. St. Mary's takes emergencies 24 hours a day on a first-come, first-serve basis. So, if there are 30 people ahead of you, you can expect to wait a while.

Unless there is severe pain and swelling, Mt. Zion will turn down most emergency dental patients. The University of the Pacific's emergency hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., Mondays through Fridays.

UC Med Center has two emergency phone numbers, operating 24 hours a day. Patients leave a message at the first phone number and wait for a doctor to call back. If the doctor does not call back within 30 minutes, patients are instructed to call the second number.

Private practitioners, under California state law, are not allowed to advertise fees. This includes quoting figures over the phone. Patients are required to go in for an evaluation before any prices are agreed upon.

Some prices you'll expect to pay private dentists are:

- \$17 to \$20 for examinations
- \$28 to \$37 for cleanings
- \$20 to \$40 for x-rays
- \$45 to \$55 for fillings
- \$375 to \$600 for crowns

Going to have dental work done is like sending your car in for repairs. Everything depends on what the examinations indicate and on the estimates that are given you. With the exception of the schools of dentistry, there are no set prices for dental work.

Most dental clinics and private practitioners accept dental insurance, which can cover 50 to 90 percent of the costs.

Because SF State's Health Center does not provide dental care services, the Associated Students devised a one-year insurance policy for students. For \$34 a year, a student is entitled to two free checkups and one cleaning. The insurance also covers 20 percent of the cost on all other services, like crowns, bridge work, fillings and x-rays. Family rates are also available through this plan.

Creative Writing Dept. less attractive to grads

By Sam Stevens

A graduate degree in creative writing may be a luxury most people can no longer afford in these times of rising costs and government cutbacks. Although the creative writing undergraduate program is overflowing with students, applications to the graduate school have declined steadily over the past five years.

With less than a month remaining before the Oct. 15 deadline for admission to the Spring 1982 graduate program, the department has received only 10 applications. The department's goal is 40 new graduate students a semester.

"I think the reason is financial," said Susan St. Aubin, department secretary. "There are a lot less loans available, work-study and student-assistant jobs will soon be things of the past, and books and school fees have increased. People can't afford it."

A creative writing major is a luxury. There's not much you can do with it. Look at me, I have a master's degree in creative writing and I'm a secretary."

Stanley T. Rice Jr., acting department chairman, said, "I believe students in general are suspicious of majoring in something that doesn't have a marketable function in the real world."

Attitudes toward creative writing have not changed in 10 years, Rice said. "There's as little marketability as there ever was, and I think people who are committed to being poets, for example, will continue to be committed."

Rice said it is too soon to tell whether the department will face any real problems.

"I can't say at this point whether or not people aren't ap-

plying because of rising costs and government cutbacks," he said.

"We don't have a trend of dwindling or closing classes. We are given a target, and we consistently make that target."

But for the past five years the number of applications has declined, according to department statistics.

In 1976, applications for spring 1982 totaled 86, and the total for fall was 157. Applications for 1981 numbered 55 for spring and 73 for fall.

"Applications for spring are usually lower," St. Aubin said, "but this year the number is lower than usual."

People are accepted into the graduate program based on the quality of the manuscripts they submit with their applications. The more manuscripts there are to choose from, the easier it is to preserve the department's high standards.

Will the department have to lower its standards if the number of applications for spring 1982 does not increase?

"If we want to goose up enrollment in the department, we could just open more sections in the basics and introductory classes — more sections that satisfy the GE requirements," Rice said.

"But it is not our goal to cannibalize our graduate department in order to meet our enrollment target."

"Our graduate classes can still carry, without being canceled, with a lot smaller enrollment than we've got. They could drop down to five and still clear," he said.

"I'm not saying I'm not uneasy about having so few applications at this point," he added.

If this is a trend and it continues, the hiring of part-time instructors could be affected.

"The first responsibility is to give sections to continuing faculty," Rice said.

Unhealthy habits

Computer rates risks

By Charles J. Lenatti

The Student Health Center is planning to make computerized health analysis available at SF State students by mid-October in order to make students more conscious of what they are doing to their bodies.

Rather than treat disease symptomatically, the system's aim is to identify certain risks, called precursors, which insurance company statistics have proven to be present in certain diseases.

"Health care is usually on the bottom of students' lists of things to do," said Susan Shane, director of nursing at the health center.

Jim Perkins, the center's medical education director, added, "Students can abuse their bodies now and not feel the effects immediately."

Statistics have proven, Perkins said, that students' health habits can not only shorten their lives, but can also make them less healthy in the near future.

Health Hazard Appraisal, the system's name, is a tool of Prospective Medicine, a health plan designed by doctors Lewis C. Robbins and Jack Hall during the 1960s in Indianapolis.

The system is based on the theory that although individuals face certain unavoidable health hazards from birth — such as possible complications related to their age, sex, family history or race — bad health is also associated with voluntary behavior

Smoking, high blood pressure, abnormally high weight, drinking and infrequency of physical examinations — particularly by women — are among the commonly identified health risks.

Lung cancer, emphysema, cancer of the breast or cervix, coronary heart disease, diabetes and cirrhosis of the liver are some of the diseases that proponents of Prospective Medicine say can be avoided or minimized if their precursors are controlled or eliminated.

To participate in the appraisal, the subject must fill out a questionnaire dealing with personal and family health history, lifestyle factors, driving habits and mental health.

This information is combined with basic physical data such as height and weight, blood pressure and serum cholesterol. The sum is fed into a computer which compares the subject with a national average based on insurance company actuarial tables.

The subject receives a computer print-out with an estimate of his projected age and his achievable age, as well as his actual age.

The projected age compares the subject to the national average for his age, sex and race and forecasts his relative chances for surviving the next 10 years.

The presence of certain health risks could limit the subject's life expectancy — making it comparable to an older person's. A 50-year-old woman who is overweight, smokes cigarettes, drinks and gets little exercise might have a projected age of 54.

Duarte

Continued from page 1.

tee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, are critical of the United States because of the military and economic aid it is supplying to Duarte's government.

In 1980 and 1981 U.S. economic aid to El Salvador totaled \$100 million. The United States has periodically sent military advisors to El Salvador.

The protesters, Pieloff says, will denounce Duarte's claim to be the legitimate representative of Salvadoran people. She says, instead, that Casa El Salvador is the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran community in San Francisco. Duarte, she says, does not represent the people, or "pueblo" of El

Salvador.

Representatives of Casa Chile, Puerto Rico Solidarity Party and other groups connected with CISPES, a national organization, also plan to picket. Lichtenstein says SAUSIES is trying to mobilize people from as far as Utah to join in the protest.

CISPES is an amalgamation of solidarity groups and trade unions, which opposes any kind of U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

CISPES has over 200 chapters within the United States.

Casa El Salvador, working in conjunction with CISPES, was formed in 1975 in support of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), a popular front in El Salvador. The massacre of some 700 social workers protesting government

policies on July 30, 1975 prompted the formation of Casa El Salvador. Casa supports the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) and the National Liberation Front (FMLN), two anti-junta groups in El Salvador.

Duarte was elected president by the junta on December 22, 1980. Because of his opposition to junta policies Duarte was deported in 1972. He fled to Venezuela, and no date could be found indicating when he returned to the country.

Pieloff says the picket will be peaceful. "We don't want any trouble," she says.

Groups picketing on Saturday require permission from the city.

U.S. Secret Service passes are required for anyone attending the conferences.

A last resort for renters

By Larry Deblinger

You've just received a rent increase that makes your eyes pop and your stomach turn as the rung starts to slip out from under you.

What will you do? Many tenants in San Francisco aren't even aware of the only city agency that lies between them and a park bench in the Civic Center.

The Residential Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Board was created on June 13, 1979 by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors who decided that the lack of affordable housing in the city had reached a crisis level.

The Board of Supervisors devised a Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance to be administered by a board of five members: two tenants, two landlords and one neutral party.

The board supervises a crew of about 62 hearing officers — lawyers who, for \$30 a hearing, sit down with the landlord and tenant to mediate their differences according to the guidelines of the ordinance, and eventually make a ruling.

SF State student Rick Vitrano is the hearing coordinator.

Rent stabilization is not the same as rent control, he says. Most tenants have the vague idea that their landlord can't raise their rent more than 7 percent a year but that is not quite the case.

"Our ordinance is passive. Only if the tenant files a petition protesting a rent increase in excess of the 7 percent guideline can any action be taken," said Vitrano. "The petition must be in before the rent increase goes into effect. Otherwise there is nothing we can do."

Landlords in the city have generally adhered to the guideline for one 7 percent rent increase per year, but several factors make it wise to be wary, he said.

The ordinance provides that the 7 percent guideline may be exceeded if

the landlord pays for utilities and there is a hike in the rates; if the landlord has made capital improvements such as adding smoke alarms, exterior painting or new plumbing; or if the landlord can document a significant increase in his debt service.

The following are a few of the types of buildings which are exempt from the ordinance: Owner occupied buildings containing four units or less, wherein the owner has lived for at least six continuous months; a building for which a certificate of occupancy was first issued after the effective date of the ordinance; a building, 50 years or older, which has undergone substantial rehabilitation.

In order to file a petition one must go down to the rent board (it's almost impossible to get through by telephone) located at 170 Fell St. and pay a \$10 fee. After 30 days you should receive a notice that a hearing will take place in 15 days. During the waiting period, the tenant is allowed to withhold the part of the rent increase that exceeds the 7 percent guideline.

The hearing is a simple, informal affair where the landlord, tenant and sometimes their lawyers sit around a table with the hearing officer and try to come to an agreement.

"The first thing I do is introduce them to each other. Many landlord-tenant problems are caused by the fact that there is no communication; they don't even know each other," said David Castanon-Hill, a hearing officer. "I think a lot of landlords and tenants are afraid to confront each other."

Castanon-Hill has some tips on how to approach the officer at a hearing.

"Contentiousness is a real negative. Anyone who makes verbal snipes or argues irrelevantly is going to make a bad impression. I can't help but let it effect me," he said. "But I am impervious to dress."

Castanon-Hill says he derives a great

deal of satisfaction from performing what he believes is an important community service. He has some advice on landlord-tenant relations in general.

"The golden rule — treat others as you would have them treat you. I've seen some terrible landlords and some terrible tenants. I don't know how they expect to get anywhere if they have so little consideration," he said.

He urges tenants to remember that the landlord-tenant relationship is a business one.

"Whatever kind of agreement you have, get it in writing. Whether it's a lease or a promise to paint your apartment in two weeks, always get it in writing," he said.

According to Vitrano, tenants are often too slow in taking responsibility for their rental situation.

"It's distressing that people seem to have lost the ability to solve their own problems, that they are dependent on government or someone out there to solve them."

"People looking for a place can save themselves a lot of headaches by scrutinizing more than just the apartment, but the landlord and the kind of building it is. It may be exempt from the ordinance," Vitrano said.

Clifford McDaniel lives in a building exempt from the ordinance. He had no the rent fairly low. However, the new owner sent McDaniel notice of a 43 percent increase, raising his rent from \$280 to \$400. McDaniel is protesting the increase and may win because the new owner has not lived in the building for six continuous months.

The last six weeks have not been fun for McDaniel.

"This problem is affecting me psychologically and physically. In short, I'm ready to crack. I've never experienced anything like this," he wrote in a letter with his petition to the board.

A REVEALING COMEDY ABOUT REACHING THE TOP BY WAY OF THE BOTTOM



So Fine

RYAN O'NEAL

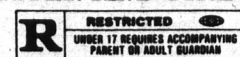
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Struggles, triumphs in gay community

Gay Men's Chorus looks to fall season

By E. A. O'Hara

When the SF Gay Men's Chorus sings, "We Kiss in a Shadow," there's bound to be tears — in the audience as well as on the stage.

The chorus that considers itself a family as much as a musical organization is now known nationally as the chorus able to mobilize a city's entire gay community around the joyful performance of music.

Back in San Francisco since the end of June from the critically-acclaimed, two-week, nine-city tour, the SF Gay Men's Chorus is out to win the hearts of wider and more critical audiences.

Programs are printed for the fall 1981 season, entitled "A Season of Note." The chorus's first recording, "Tours '81," has just been released.

Rehearsal for the fall program has been underway since Aug. 3. The program includes the ambitious "Le Desert," a romantic work composed by Felicien David in 1844, and a premiere performance of "A Gift of Love," composed for the chorus by Dennis Lovin-fosse, a Nebraskan who presented the score as his gift of thanks for the chorus's tour.

Headquarters of the SF Gay Men's Chorus is an upstairs Victorian office in the Castro district. A new carpet is nearly hidden by stacks of programs, press clippings and records. Bay windows open wide to the cacophony of traffic on Castro Street below — hardly a conducive backdrop to the behind-the-scenes workings of a musical organization.

But the street noise belongs to the heart of San Francisco's gay community, and so is a reminder of the chorus's origin and purpose: artistic rather than political affirmation of the talent and pride of gay men.

Jay Davidson, general manager, said it began in June 1978 at the Gay Freedom Parade, when a choral group became the logical outgrowth of the Gay Freedom and Marching Band.

"Flyers went up in the Castro with little tear-off slips giving a phone number for interested men to call," Davidson recalled. "At the first meeting, 114 people showed up."

Bob Axelson, a tenor who came to the SF Gay Men's Chorus after singing with the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, joined the chorus in the fall 1979.

"I first heard it at the candlelight vigil for George Moscone and Harvey Milk," he said. "I knew I had to be a part of it."

Chorus membership has never been below 100. To join, members must be able to read music and audition for Dick Kramer, the musical director and conductor. At tryouts held this August, only 13 singers were selected out of the 60 to 70 applicants.

"We decided years ago to be a serious, high-class choir and to do serious music as well as lighter selections," said Axelson.

"There's not an abundance of music written for men's choruses," Davidson added. "We're constantly searching libraries and music stores for challenging pieces."

Five thousand people welcomed home the SF Gay Men's Chorus on June 21. Mayor Dianne Feinstein presented Kramer with the key to the city. The returning singers held a spontaneous ground-kissing ceremony at 18th and Castro.

"It was amazing," he said, "to arrive at a city and see it solidify around watching 150 gay men singing."

Audiences usually included family members of the chorus — some families learning for the first time that their sons were gay.

Axelson, describing the Detroit concert, put his finger on the purpose of the tour. Bright lights and video equipment, used to film the event, were suddenly turned onto the audience.

"Everybody in the balcony ducked," Axelson remembered. "They just couldn't risk being seen there."

The chorus did manage to include some gaiety on tour. Mark Rhysburger, who wrote a day-to-day journal which appeared in the Aug. 20 issue of "The Advocate," told, for example, of an airplane full of "queens" making a ritual out of mimicking "stewpewpers" giving life-saving instructions prior to each takeoff.

Rhysburger also touched on the fears of the chorus, anticipating a reception of hatred that, fortunately, never materialized.

The chorus is \$160,000 in debt because of tour expenses. Preparation for the fall season will take a total of three months rehearsal plus a nine hour singing season at the chorus's retreat, scheduled the weekend of October 3 and 4.

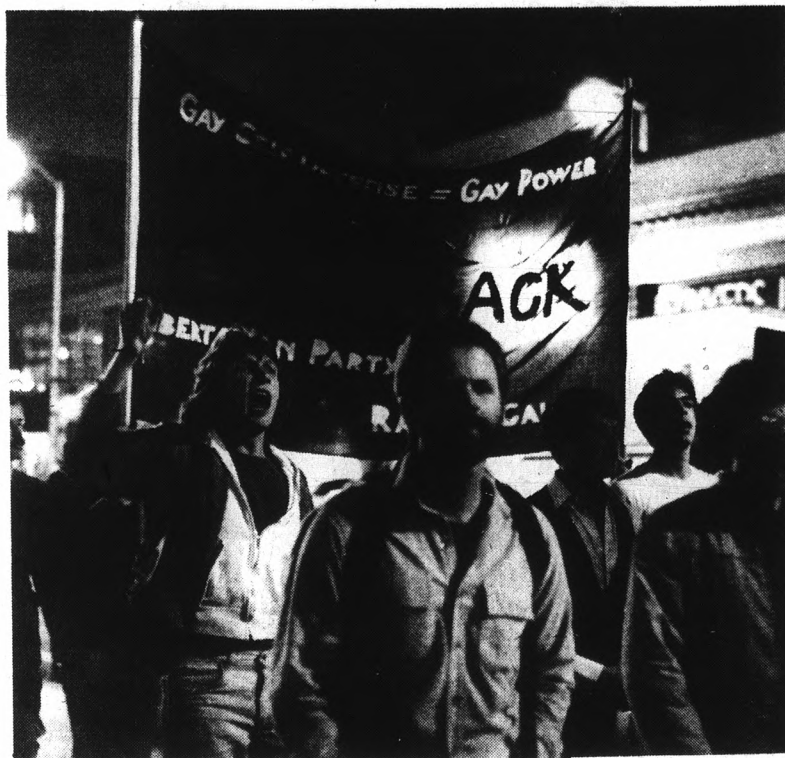
Each Monday the chorus takes over the First Unitarian Church for rehearsal. This week, members demonstrated the democratic process by which decisions get made.

"Dissension? Never," Axelson said. Yet, gripes over dues were voiced, perhaps due to the atypical scheduling of the rehearsal's business meeting before the singing began.

But once the singing starts, something magical happens. The basement room bellows with bass and baritone voices; the sanctuary trembles with first and second tenors singing Bach's Cantata 1.21.

"All right," Kramer said, agile hands performing the air like sixteenth notes running up and down a complex score.

"Let's sing that together now, from the beginning."



Marchers protest Polk Street violence near scene of recent murder.

Campus gay club offers support

By Bruce Bjorum

What makes the Gay and Lesbian Campus Community different from other student organizations at SF State?

"GLCC really helped me in my own coming-out process," said Mike Bookholdt, one of three directors of the group. "I had to deal with my own denial of my sexuality which had gone on for so long. I learned to reach out to other people and to help them in the coming out process."

"We offer a safe place to be a gay person. We offer a haven from the psychological potential of threat" to a gay lifestyle.

One of the sponsors of the GLCC, William Paul, has just completed a four-year research project with 30 other scholars on gay people. The study was presented to the American Psychological Association at its annual meeting in Los Angeles in August.

"There simply is no evidence demonstrating that homosexuality or tolerance of it is either a symptom or a cause of social decline, decadence or the fall of civilization," the study found. "Gay people constitute a minority group who suffer unwarranted discrimination and hatred."

Here at SF State, "people are open to the idea of sexual freedom," said Steve Brown, another of the GLCC's directors.

Western States Regional Gay and Lesbian Student Organizations Conference will take place at SF State Jan. 8-10; the center plans to participate.

"It will involve students from all over the West," Brown said. "We will share knowledge, like how to write grants for money from an institution."

GLCC is also active in gay politics, and Brown is political director.

He sees a maturation of spirit in the gay community that has led to splinter groups. However, he said, the outside force of the Moral Majority has brought the movement together again.

The GLCC welcomes questions and discussion from the gay community, but it does not offer counseling. The center refers students to EROS and Operation Concern, a community counseling service, for that purpose.

The center has its office in Room 100A in the mezzanine of the Student Union, and is open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

SF State student survives knifing

By Eileen Nederlof

An SF State student was stabbed in the heart Tuesday morning in what he and others believe to be the latest in a series of anti-gay attacks.

Robert Olson, a 23-year-old drama student, has been an active member of Community United Against Violence, an organization aimed at protecting potential victims of anti-gay abuse.

Olson, out of critical condition, is recovering at SF General Hospital. Police classify the attack as an apparent robbery attempt.

Randy Schell, administrator for CUAV, says that Olson has been very involved both in the group's street patrol and in the Polk Street task force.

The attack came on the heels of last week's killing on Polk Street — the most recent death attributed to anti-gay violence. Police records show a 400 percent increase over last year of violent crimes against gays.

According to Schell, police have themselves contributed to the problem of gay beatings. Recent police sweeps of Polk and Castro Streets have resulted in increased defensive measures by CUAV.

"Four hundred arrests were made on Polk Street three weeks ago but almost every charge has since been dropped. That weekend resulted in 20 cases of severe brutality by the police while the people were in jail," said Schell.

Formed three and one-half years ago, CUAV is funded through the District Attorney's office under the Criminal Justice Council and the Victim Witness Program. The organization offers classes in the use of Mace, provides street patrols in gay neighborhoods, gives emotional support to the victims of attacks, and offers them legal advice in the prosecution of attackers.

Groups of three or more people, equipped with walkie-talkies, patrol gay neighborhoods on Friday and Saturday nights. The street patrols maintain constant contact with base operators at CUAV. Monitors in cars with radios check in with both the foot patrols and the base at three minute intervals.

When an attack occurs, all units are immediately sent to the location and if they get there in time, they hold the assailants until police arrive. Members of the units act as witnesses so that an arrest will ensue.

Schell, who joined CUAV two years

ago, was attacked on the street near his home last December. It took eight stitches to close the gash in his head after he was smashed against a lamp-post. Two weeks later his lover was killed, shot through the head as he walked through Buena Vista Park in San Francisco.

He thinks that much of the blame for the recent surge in anti-gay violence belongs with the Moral Majority.

"These Moral Majority fundamentalist groups have openly declared their intent to rid San Francisco of the 'sons and daughters of Satan,' as they call us," Schell said. One local coalition of fundamentalists held an S.O.S. (Save Our Souls) crusade in the city and it was followed by an increase of attacks on Polk and Castro.

Schell, who spent eight years as a Catholic priest before leaving the Church because he "fell in love with a man," points out that CUAV receives a lot of support for its program from local church groups.

"The rector of St. Mary's comes with us on rallies; not all religious groups oppose human rights for gays. But many of these Bible-thumpers come from outside the city. They send their missionaries to gay neighborhoods and their sermons are usually followed by a bout of head-bashing. A few months ago Evan White of Channel 4 did a special on TV on gays, in which Dean Wycoff, a fundamentalist leader, called for the public stoning of gay people," he said.

The police sweeps of the last month are a result of complaints from Polk Street merchants about drug traffic and male prostitution in the area. Many of those arrested in the sweeps were charged with spitting on the sidewalk or loitering.

Steve Brown, of the GLCC, has no complaints about police treatment of gays.

"We use monitors at rallies and parades — three for every 30 people — and so far it's been very effective in reducing tension between gays and the police. I think the cops are doing a very good job," he said.

But SF State student Kevin Roe says that his experience with police at rallies has been different.

"I've witnessed incidents at the Castro Street Fair and the Gay Freedom Parade where police have jabbed people with their night sticks and monitors have had to intervene to calm people," said Roe.



Arms outstretched, Dick Kramer conducts pewfuls of tenors at rehearsal of SF Gay Men's Chorus.

EROS meets every need

By Bruce Bjorum

Homosexuality, heterosexuality, venereal disease, birth control, abortion, S&M, sexual dysfunction and reproduction rights. SF State's Education and Referral Organization for Sexuality (EROS) offers a number of different programs to meet needs of the campus' diverse population.

"We are here to promote positive sexual health in attitude and in living," said Curdile Heisler, who co-directs EROS with Adele Brookman.

"We have an extensive library available to all students. We have periodicals on sexual issues that the library doesn't have," said Heisler.

EROS is based on the philosophy that students find it easier to discuss their sex-related concerns with a peer rather than with a professional, such as a doctor or a psychologist.

Heisler said the program, which started nine years ago, is the only one of its kind in the nation.

Students may earn credit for their involvement in EROS by taking Counseling 606 for 3 units. In this course students practice counseling skills with other students. Students who want to be

involved with the program a second semester can enroll in Counseling 605 and earn 1-3 units by working in the office or by being involved in staff development or the outreach program.

Outreach work includes Sexuality and Life in the Residence Hall, a program given by EROS counselors in the dorms with films and discussions open to students.

According to Brookman, many support groups have formed out of EROS, including a bisexuality support group.

Brookman said a program called The Guilt Factor will be conducted on Sept. 29. It will deal with sexual guilt and the pressures of sexual orientation, and will be held in the Student Union basement.



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Unions to fight school proposal

By Aviva Feldhorn

An SF State proposal to close the campus for five days in 1982-83 has enraged staff unions on campus, which are vowing to take up the issue in collective bargaining talks next year.

"We have received a lot of staff comments against this proposal," said Jack Keys, president of the California State Employee's Association, the largest campus staff union.

Don Brown, chief coordinator for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, another campus staff union, said his union will consider formally protesting the proposal to President Paul Romborg.

"The energy savings involved are totally insignificant. If they shut us down for a week and we all have to go out at once, the campus is saving salaries. That's the real savings for the university," said Brown.

Keys said the majority of the executive committee of CSEA has several objections to the proposal, which would close the campus from December 27-31, 1982, and require staff employees to use two vacation days and three "in lieu" holidays in order to be paid for the time off.

Under the plan, Romborg would change Veteran's Day, Columbus Day and Admissions Day, all com-

pensatory holidays, to "in lieu" holidays.

A staff employee may work a compensatory holiday and accumulate eight hours of "comp time," which may be used later at the employee's discretion. By changing these to "in lieu" holidays, Romborg gains the power to tell employees when they will take off.

Both AFSCME and CSEA plan to use the issue in next year's collective bargaining talks. Although no specific date has been set, elections to determine an exclusive collective bargaining agent to represent CSUC staff employees are expected at the end of this year.

A questionnaire sent August 3 from the Personnel Office to all campus staff employees solicited comments on the proposed shutdown but failed to indicate which compensatory holidays were to be declared "in lieu" holidays.

"Most people thought it was three days paid by the university," said John Affolter, a member of the CSEA legislative committee. Affolter said he has received about two dozen complaints against the questionnaire and proposed shutdown.

"People don't want to be told they have to take off for vacation. Most didn't realize they weren't getting paid for that week, but would have to use vacation and comp time."

"To me, this is a lockout," he added.

Faire '81 tries to save the world

By Bill Regan

To the casual observer or harried passerby it probably looked like just another one of those pastry, poster, bumper-sticker and hot dog sales.

But for those who worked behind the tables or spoke to the crowd, Faire '81 represented a large, organized and conscientious effort by leftist groups to promote their ideas.

The fair, a three-day event which ends today with Student Solidarity Day in the Barbary Coast room of the Student Union, featured more than 40 political and social activist organizations.

But Wednesday the event attracted a smaller crowd than the Greg Kihn Band performance.

Along the campus's main lawn Tuesday and Wednesday, the grass-roots organizers covered tables with pamphlets, books, posters, and petitions espousing radical political interests. Also, T-shirts, buttons and food were sold to raise money to further the causes.

Liz Zavattero, an organizer of Faire '81 and a member of Students for Alternatives to Nuclear Energy, said, "This fair is concentrating on educating the people on campus about the crises in the countries of Central America, about the struggle of the Indian in this country, about women's rights, environmental issues, nuclear power and the draft, to name a few."

SANE, which put on last year's environmental Eco-Faire '80, combined this year with Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador to organize Faire '81, opening it to a variety of socially active groups.

Along with speakers and information booths stressing freedom for the peoples



Student actor performs skit at SF State Faire.

of El Salvador, Chile, Nicaragua, Ireland and Palestine, there were representatives of other groups offering alternatives to such things as gasoline, animal experimentation and the neutron bomb.

The American Homegrown Fuel Company offered information on alcohol fuel for automobiles and classes on how to make ethyl alcohol fuel easily and safely — for only 43 cents a gallon. The Fund for Animals of San Francisco encouraged alternatives to animal experimentation, claiming "torture is being labeled as scientific experimentation."

And the U.S. Peace Council of Northern California gathered signatures for a petition and a telegram to President Reagan urging a halt to the production of the neutron bomb.

Charlie Grass, a Ponca Indian from Ponca, Okla., took the microphone yesterday on behalf of the American Indian Movement to inform students that not everyone has forgotten about American Indians.

"Worldwide there are 27 survival groups dedicated to the Indians' struggle for land and freedom," he said, "but it still seems like nobody goes out to speak for the Indians. I'm here to do that."

Representatives of the San Francisco Women's Building came to the fair and sold T-shirts, buttons and books, while informing students of several clubs and groups they sponsor. Those groups include SF Women Against Rape, SF Women's Switchboard, Les Nickettes, Alliance Against Women's Oppression, and Women Against Violence in Pornography and Media.

Tuesday's featured speakers included Dr. Mark Sharron of Physicians for Social Responsibility and Donna Warnock of the War Resisters League.

Also scheduled to speak Tuesday was SF Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver, but a scheduling conflict — she spent the weekend protesting at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant — forced her to cancel.

Organizers for today's finale have planned an open mike day for any interested campus groups. The list of planned speakers includes the Pan African Student Union, the Asian Student Union, La Raza Student Organization, Students for a United Ireland, SANE, the Organization of Arab Students and the Iranian Students Association.

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Rainey put on hold Board finds new angles

By Michael B. Miller and Richard Brucker

Associated Students representatives have shifted their concern from Alice Rainey's participation as AS treasurer to setting up specific guidelines as to the duties and responsibilities of that position.

Some AS members said last week Rainey spent little time over the summer working for the AS and her summer report was vague and inadequate.

The legislature moved during last Thursday's meeting to investigate Rainey for malfeasance after an interrogation of Rainey during the presentation of her summer report, which was one week late.

However, on Friday, representatives Johan Kahlstrom and Genny Hom showed some concern that the legislature's action about Rainey might be misinterpreted.

"What we want to do is work on the job description of the board positions first, then deal with the people if necessary," said Kahlstrom.

Also that day the AS Board of Directors took the issue up in executive session. Legislative members seem satisfied with the outcome.

"I think we are much more concerned at this point with what is going to happen now, than with any type of retribution," said Wayne Zimmerman, speaker of the legislature.

"We obviously hope to resolve it without formal charges," he said. "We will be working with the treasurer and reporting back to the legislature on a

weekly basis. If they are not satisfied with our reports and want us to move for an actual hearing on the board, they can do that."

Rainey, who feels the issue has been "blown out of proportion and is a waste of time," said "the whole investigation process is unnecessary."

Representatives Jeff Kaiser and Glenn Merker led the questioning at the legislative meeting Thursday and asked for specific information about Rainey's accomplishments over the summer.

At one point, Kaiser probed Rainey as to the amount of time she spent a week working on campus for the AS. Rainey estimated 10 to 12 hours a week. Representative Gary Parker then countered by asking Rainey how much of her work she brought home with her. Rainey replied, "A lot."

Halfway through the meeting, Merker motioned to eliminate the treasurer's salary, but the motion was defeated. It was then suggested the job description of the treasurer be redefined to give the legislature a better understanding of what is expected from the position in the future.

The debate ended with a vote on whether to investigate Rainey for malfeasance. It passed by a seven to one vote, Parker casting the dissenting vote.

Kaiser later explained the trial-like interrogation as just "bad timing" on Rainey's part. Rainey had missed the previous legislature meeting when the rest of the board had given their reports. This gave the legislature more time to scrutinize Rainey's presentation.

Kaiser also explained the motion to withhold her salary as an effort to bring

about a more detailed job description to justify her grant.

The investigation of Rainey stems from concern by Kaiser and other representatives about the duties of certain officers, and their desire to clarify the situation.

Financial matters have become especially confused with the addition of a business manager and the re-vamping of business procedures, according to Kaiser and others.

The AS is currently looking at ways to improve fiscal procedures in an effort to make them more organized and cost effective.

One of the ways AS is planning to do this is by adding a 115,800 computer system to the business offices.

This year the AS is spending \$64,000 for accounting services contracted to the university's auxiliary accounting offices.

According to Rob Kamai, the new AS business manager, an in-house computer system will not only streamline the accounting process of the AS, but will also significantly decrease personnel expenditures in the future.

"The system should pay for itself in two years," Kamai said of the new computer. The Commodore computer being considered at this time has a word processor.

The AS Board of Directors has approved the proposal for the new computer, but the director of computer services must also approve it, Kamai said.

According to Zimmerman, the new computer would eliminate some of the treasurer's traditional duties, but will leave the treasurer free to help in other administrative functions.

"Urban Mission" criticized

By E.A. O'Hara

The first report by task force members of "The Urban Mission," a plan to bring SF State closer to the urban community, was criticized by faculty members at the semester's first, and often stormy, meeting of the Academic Senate Tuesday.

The Presidential Urban Grant University Task Force is a 10-member group of SF State administrators and faculty appointed by President Paul Romberg during fall 1980. It was initially established to develop ways to use federal funds that would have been available after the passage of a congressional bill.

Although funds were never received — the bill was not passed — the task force continued with a new focus, which, according to the report, was "to formulate the unifying purpose for San Francisco State as a truly urban university."

While lauding the thrust of the report — to reach a wider and more urban group of students — the senate criticized its vagueness and its recommendation that faculty members be used as "resources."

Anita Silvers, co-chair of the Philosophy Department, objected to the call for four to five faculty members to coordinate the proposed plan.

Silvers said, "The faculty are being called a resource again — we are not free resources."

Besides questioning the availability of funds and faculty time, the senate

said that parts of the report reworded and re-titled administrative functions already in effect on campus.

For example, the senate said a learning program was recommended in the report, although a similar one already exists as part of the School of Education's curriculum.

Task-force Chairman Arthur Chandler, who presented the report, argued that although community programs are available through SF State, the coordination of faculty efforts under the task force would spur the expansion and effectiveness of such efforts.

Objecting to the report's broad and indefinite language, Sultan Bhimjee, of the Business Information and Computer Systems Department, urged the task force to get business management in on their efforts. He said the report was extremely vague on required resources.

Provost Lawrence Ianni took exception to the senate's critical response, describing what different works the faculty and administration live in.

"You're seeing this as a monster rising up. I'm looking at a twig which is trying to bloom," he said.

"We are entering a period where if we don't engage in ambitious ventures, we will die," Ianni continued. "We are going into a tough market and are looking at societal changes. If we don't change with them, we'll be in trouble."

Ianni also pointed to the potential

full-time enrollment urban education would draw.

Further discussion of the issue was held over until the Oct. 6 meeting of the senate.

The senate also extended discussion of the controversial resolution that the California State University and College system's admission requirements be changed.

Chancellor Glenn Dunke's admission requirements propose that four years of English and two years of math be taken in secondary school as a requirement for admission. This resolution is not favored by SF State's senate.

In other actions, the senate:

- Heard a report by Silvers on the statewide meeting of the Academic Senate, held September 10-11. A controversial issue at the meeting was the possibility of charging full-time students \$170 annually, in addition to current fees, to offset Governor Brown's requested 5 percent decrease in state agency budgets.

- Silvers explained that a 5 percent cut would eliminate \$50 million from the CSUC's 1982-83 budget. Although the Board of Trustees of CSUC opposes tuition, Dunke warned that lay-offs of 1,900 faculty, and denial of more than 25,000 prospective students statewide would result if tuition and/or other cost-saving methods were not applied to offset the \$50 million cut.

- Approved the appointment of senators to the Standing Policy Committees of the Academic Senate.

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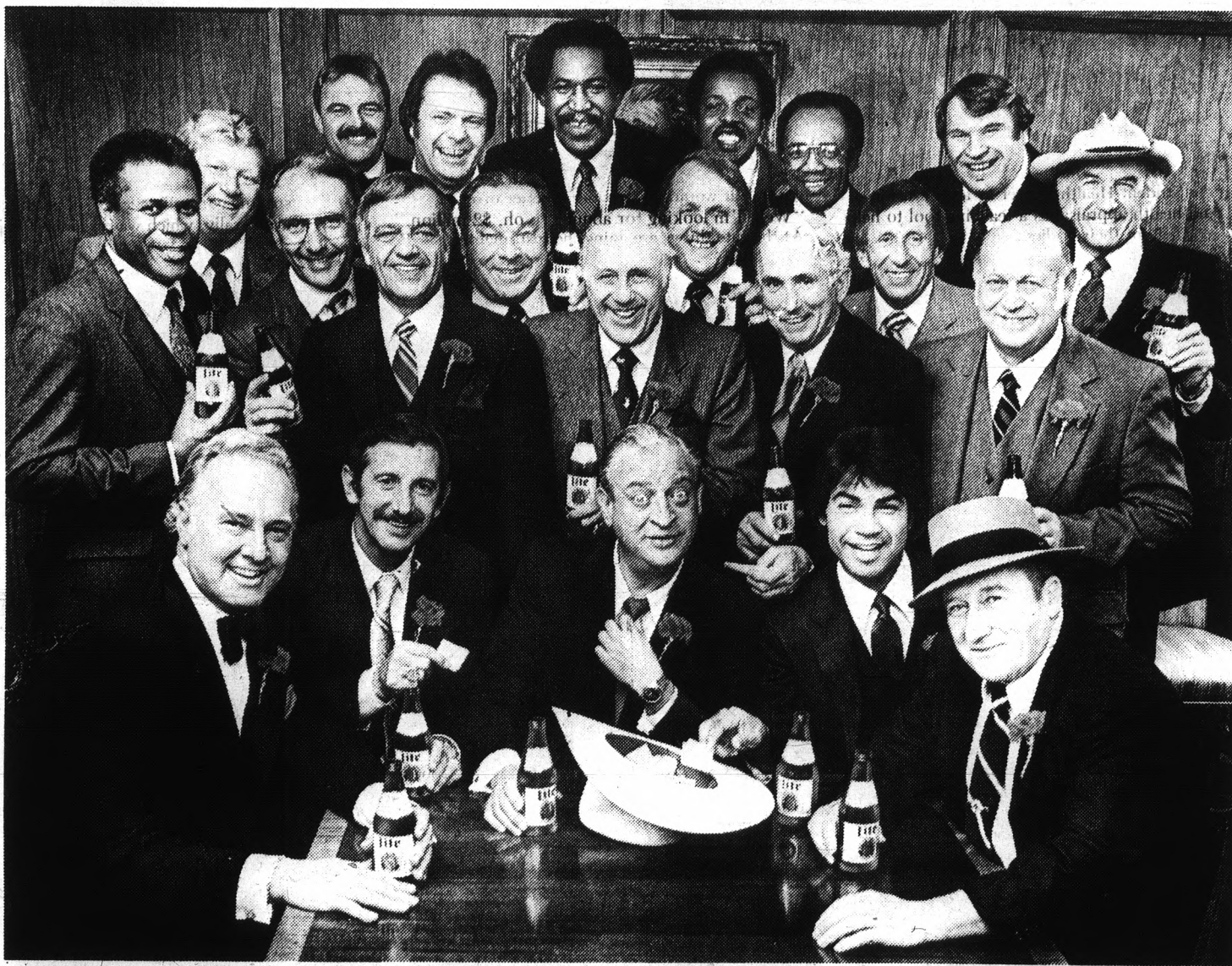
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Lawyer says U.S. arms are killing Salvadorans

By Charles J. Lenatti

Mark van der Hoot, a lawyer trying to win political asylum from refugees from El Salvador, and Rosa Maria Rivera, an El Salvadoran refugee, spoke to about thirty people in the Student Union's Barbary Coast on Friday afternoon.

A member of the Lawyers' Guild, van der Hoot described the battles he is currently waging with the U.S. government in the courts.

He said that President Reagan's refusal to grant political asylum to refugees was based on political considerations.

"Politically, the U.S. will not admit that the government it is sending arms to is killing its population," van der Hoot said.

He said that the U.S. has granted "blanket asylum" in the past to refugees fleeing Iran and Nicaragua. But, the refugees from El Salvador, who van der Hoot said number 500,000 in the U.S. and 50,000 in the Bay Area, must take up their cases before the courts individually, he said.

And, he added, the courts require refugees to demonstrate that they have been individually persecuted.

"Those who are persecuted," said van der Hoot, "aren't beaten up and let go. They are killed. You don't have a second chance in El Salvador."

Neither refugees nor lawyers have the resources to fight long legal battles, he said, and "Courts are not applying test cases across the board."

In addition, the U.S. State Department has denied recommendation for asylum on all 1,400 cases submitted to it with the possible exception of 12 cases the U.N. said were granted asylum, said van der Hoot.

This kind of political pressure is felt in the courts, said the lawyer.

"Judges who have the power to grant asylum are basically afraid," van der Hoot said. They "don't have the guts" to withstand political pressures and admit that refugees have a legitimate case for asylum.

One judge said that people were killed because they were in-

involved in a revolutionary process and were in opposition to the government, van der Hoot said. "That doesn't mean the person is being persecuted."

He said that the judge reluctantly admitted that young people were being killed in abnormally high numbers but said they were probably being killed because they broke the law, although there was no evidence to that effect.

Most refugees from El Salvador are young, van der Hoot said, because the government is suspicious of those who are of military age but are not enlisted.

"Anyone who is not in the army is thought to be a subversive or a Communist," he said.

Individuals who cannot prove why they are not in the army are arbitrarily arrested and killed, he said.

He said that lawyers are currently trying to prove that young people as a social group are singled out for persecution and are thereby eligible for asylum under U.N. protocol. Van der Hoot encouraged the audience to attend immigration hearings to pressure judges.

Rivera, who did not give her real name because she fears deportation, said she was a teacher in El Salvador and that her son "disappeared" and that her brother was killed by the government.

Speaking through an interpreter, Rivera said, "To be young in El Salvador is like being condemned to death."

She said that schools in El Salvador have been converted to military garrisons and that martial law, enforced by the ruling junta, had created a "state of siege."

Refugees are afraid of being deported back to El Salvador because they feel they will be killed when they return, she said, adding that the revolution in El Salvador is not between political factions but between an oppressed people and a dictatorship.

"In the name of all the people who have died in El Salvador," Rivera asked that North Americans denounce what she called the extermination of El Salvadorans.

The speech was sponsored by SAUSIES, Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador.

SF rally rips Reagan

By Ken Maryanski

An estimated 10,000 people from more than 200 special interest groups gathered at the foot of Market Street Saturday afternoon as part of the first major national protest against the Reagan administration.

The Solidarity Day rally was organized by the San Francisco Labor Council to coincide with a protest in Washington that attracted a quarter of a million people.

Local participants as diverse as the AFL-CIO, the California Teachers Association and the NAACP joined together to attack Reagan's budget-cutting policies.

Boos for former Vice President Walter Mondale and San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein tested the patience of union leaders who say they are trying to use the Reagan backlash to rebuild the old Democratic coalition of labor, minorities and the poor.

James Herman, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, called those who booed "harebrained artists delivering the same kind of fragmentation that brought us here today." He told them to take a "goddamn hike."

Most of the speakers saved their criticisms for Reagan and his policies.

"Ronald Reagan represents a decision by corporate America to declare an all-out war on the poor," said San Francisco Supervisor Harry Britt.

"We're on a Ronald Reagan high — high unemployment, high inflation and high interest rates," said Chuck Mack, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local No. 7.

East Bay Congressman Ron Dellums accused Reagan's administration of "getting in bed with murderers in South Africa and El Salvador," and Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport criticized the administration's "naked racism."

The NAACP's representative to the rally, the Rev. Amos Brown of the Third Baptist Church in San Francisco, said Reagan was part of a strategy "by the haves to destroy and fragment the have-nots."

"If we stay together, we can take that popcorn-movie president out of the White House and put him where he belongs," said Brown.

If Tom Williams had his way, he'd put Reagan in an air traffic controller's booth to experience what the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization says are "intolerable working conditions."

Williams was one of several hundred striking controllers from across the state at the rally, which was organized in part so that anti-Reaganites in the West would not have to fly to Washington to



Emotions flared at workers' rally near the Embarcadero Saturday.

Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Shelly also said that teacher layoffs resulting from the "double whammy" of funding cuts and Proposition 13 would be a continuing problem.

"Add to that decreases in unemployment insurance funding, and he's really sticking it to teachers," she said.

One ex-teacher at the rally, Karl Grossenbacher, criticized Reagan for different reasons.

A former biology professor at the College of San Mateo, the 71-year-old Grossenbacher is now a member of the Gray Panthers, the senior citizen activist group.

He thinks Reaganomics is "bullshit." "Social Security will survive, but Reagan may not," he said.

Other labor leaders were less optimistic about the influence rallies such as Solidarity Day would have on Reagan.

"I think Reagan will be less responsive to the needs of working people whether we hold demonstrations or not," said John F. Crowley, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council.

But teachers union representative Shelly said that "unless Rip Van Reagan is having another nap, he is an astute enough politician to realize that he makes budget cuts at his own political risk."

For Mozelle Lake, president of the Citizen Action League's San Francisco chapter, the real issue is unity.

"When you get right down to it, we're all family," she said, "and when there's a common enemy, we close our ranks."

Health

Continued from page 6.

meaning that she has as little chance of surviving the next decade as someone four years her senior.

The "achievable age" is the age a subject can attain if dangerous health risks are eliminated from his lifestyle.

If the 50-year-old woman was to stop smoking and drinking, control her weight and get some exercise, she might increase her survival chances to those of someone three years younger than she.

The system is not diagnostic, but educational. While it does not identify specific diseases, it can tell the subject what lifestyle changes will statistically increase his or her chances for survival.

More important to students, however, is the appraisal system's capacity to identify health risks in their lives which might have a disabling or fatal impact five, 10 or 20 years in the future.

To make the system more pertinent to a college population, Perkins has compiled some questions about nutrition, stress and life satisfaction he will add to the computerized questionnaire.

The goal of the program is not to berate students for smoking or eating chocolate, Perkins said, but to make them more health conscious.

Perkins sees the Student Health Center as an extension of the university, and health appraisal as a teaching tool to help students learn more about their bodies.

By the middle of October, Perkins said, he will begin to ex-

plain the system to students in small groups. After the discussions, students will be able to make appointments to complete the questionnaire, to have their blood pressure taken and to give a blood sample for a serum cholesterol level.

Students will be charged \$3 to have their questionnaires processed through a computer at the UC Medical Center.

Kihn

Continued from page 1.

"Three year ago I was dying for this kind of thing," he said. "Now it's not important anymore."

With the band's grueling tour schedule (they have played more than 120 gigs already this year) one might well wonder how Kihn keeps up the pace.

"I just don't get sick," Kihn said. "I'm into every imaginable form of body abuse, but it's the guys in the road crew who take vitamins and jog every day who get sick."

Kihn said he plans to stick with his current record label, Beserkley. "But I might go for it if I got a better offer," he said.

And what would he consider a better offer?

"Well, I'm looking for about... oh, \$2 million." At the rate things are going, he just might get it. But that's an awful lot of money for something that isn't even art.

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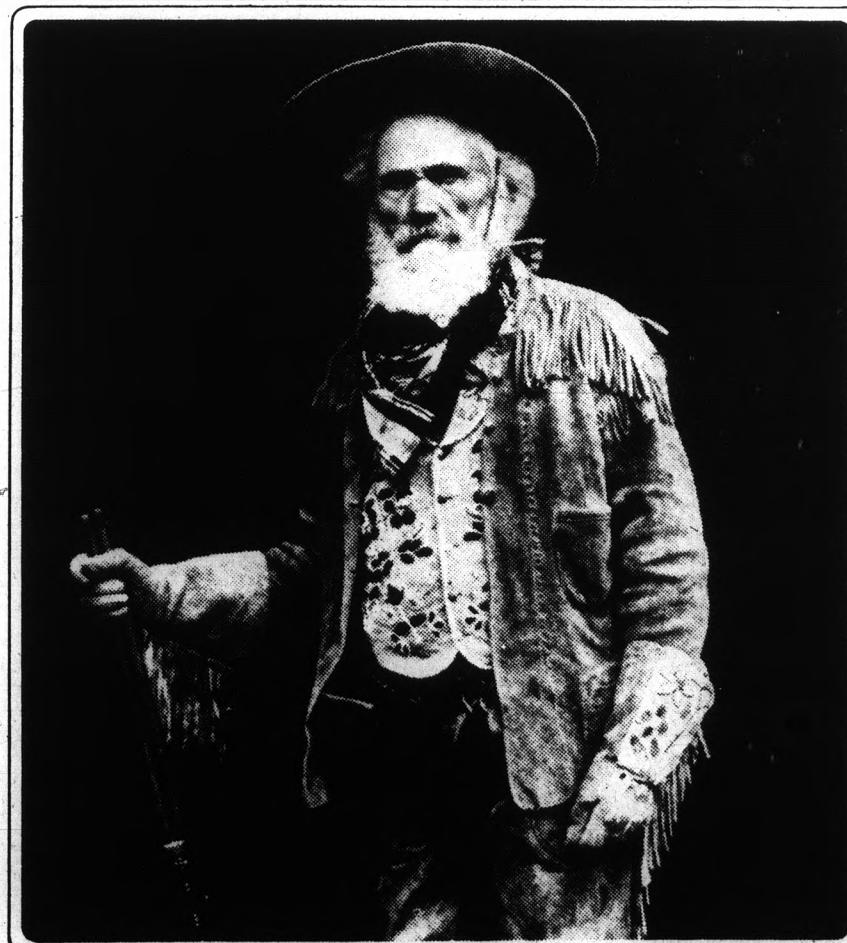
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Urban thrill seekers find adventure in the trees

By Charlotte Clark

Julie Goldsmith, a petite blonde in an Irish knit sweater, dons a rock-climbing helmet, and straps herself into the safety harness attached to an overhead cable. Instructor Cindy Waites carefully tends the line.

"Spotters ready?" Goldsmith calls out. "On belay?"

"Belay on," Waites responds as she checks the rope to be sure it is secure.

"Climbing."

"Climb on."

Goldsmith starts up the rope ladder toward the "perch," a platform less than one foot in diameter bolted to the top of a pole. It seems higher than she ever wanted to climb.

Goldsmith reaches the top of the lad-

der exhausted. She rests, silhouetted against the leaden sky, then begins the struggle to pull herself up on to the platform.

She has one foot on the edge. Almost there. And she slips.

"I feel stuck," she cries out in frustration.

"Push with your legs and arms," suggests Waites.

She tries again and again, muttering to herself, "I don't want to slip. I can do it."

Finally she gathers all her strength and tries one more time. Success. For a moment she just sits on the platform, smiling.

Julie Goldsmith is one of 16 Urban High School students tackling the Adventures Rope Course at Fort Miley

on the western edge of San Francisco. The "Perch" is not the only game in town. The trees are alive with people and activity.

The area under the canopy of cypress trees looks like a training ground for urban guerrillas with its maze of cables strung from tree to tree, its logs, platforms and a 12-foot wood wall.

A boy with shoulder-length red hair visible under his safety helmet stretches his arms out for balance as he nervously inches along a log suspended between two trees.

"That's the hardest part," comments a student craning his neck for a better view. "It looks like a toothpick when you're up there."

An urban training ground it is. The Adventures Rope Course helps people discover that seemingly insurmountable obstacles can be overcome and that high risk and challenges can be found in the city.

"There are a lot of ways to get a thrill in the city without doing something illegal," Urban Outdoor Adventure Center director Diane Nichols says.

She says the purpose of the course is to provide outdoor adventure opportunities to people who normally don't have access to them: inner-city youth, the disabled and senior citizens.

The Urban Outdoor Adventure Center is a coalition of agencies involved in outdoor adventure programs. Groups like the 4-H youth program, the Sierra Club and Outdoors Unlimited found they could provide more services together than alone.

Fees for the all-day course range from \$5 to \$15 per person. The center also offers an energy exchange program in which a group can exchange time and labor for a fee discount.

The course is designed to increase confidence, develop group support, teach agility and physical coordination, and provide an adventure the participant will remember for a long time.

And it works.

"I think everyone should take this course," student Gretchen Dunn says. "Especially people who say, 'I can't do it.'"

Classmate Amanda Rubin adds, "It's like climbing Mount Everest. You feel better about yourself when you're through."

Both Dunn and Rubin have struggled with rope courses before. This is their second time at Fort Miley. But it doesn't necessarily get easier.

"You never get over the fear. You learn to deal with it," a youth in a bright blue pullover says.

"I think a lot of it is psychological," says Goldsmith. "I've always been told I couldn't do things like this."

The day begins with warm-ups and trust games. Then the group moves through the low elements like log walking and rope swinging. As the day advances so does the difficulty of the tasks, until the group works up to the high elements like the "Perch" or the "Burma Bridge," a rope bridge suspended 30 feet up.

The high elements are the most frightening and the most exciting. Urban High School instructor Bob Houghteling sums up the group feeling.

"It starts as pure fear," he says. "And as you conquer it, it's exhilarating."



Phoenix photo: Lori Kawano

At least some of those at the Sixty Plus club meeting thought it was funny.

Sixty Plus club opens new worlds for seniors

By Rick Narcisso

Sixty Plus, a SF State organization for senior citizens, has joined with the Continuing Education Department to help administer the Elder Hostel program. The program will provide five-day education and social seminars for senior citizens.

"The elder hostel program will expand our role (on campus)," said Art Benson, a 69-year-old founding member of Sixty Plus. "A lot of members just want to go on field trips, but some are interested in doing long range work."

Doris Benedict, president of the club, said Sixty Plus will now have the chance to do extensive and possibly permanent work with the elder hostel program. The club provides a coordinator to plan dinners, receptions and other events for visiting seniors.

During the summer program, visiting seniors, who pay their own transportation costs, spend the week in vacant student housing. Many participants travel from around the United States to attend the seminars, Benedict said.

SF State administrators and Continuing Education helped start Sixty

Plus in 1975 to give retired people the opportunity to continue their education at little or no cost. Club members are allowed to take classes with the permission of the professor, if space is available.

The first year, advertisements in neighborhood newspapers brought 25 senior citizens to the campus. Today the club boasts a membership of 260 and a waiting list of more than 100.

For \$30 dues, members can take classes, participate in meetings that feature guest speakers and go on weekly field trips throughout the Bay Area. A person must be at least 60 years old to join.

Continuing Education receives \$16 of the dues for administration costs. The remainder pays for events and a newsletter.

"Just like any other organization, there is a certain amount of 'dead wood' who join just to join," said Benedict.

She said that one-third of the members fall under this category while the other two-thirds are involved in club activities and planning or taking classes. A person does not have to take classes, however, in order to be a member of Sixty Plus.

The club's field trips usually go to

historical sites or food processing plants.

Benedict said the food tours are extremely popular.

"You have never seen shoppers and eaters like our group," she said. "There is a lot of fun in buying something that is not from a grocery store."

On a recent field trip, the group toured the Twin Hill Apple Orchard and Packing Plant in Sebastopol.

However, Benedict said, "the academic aspect of Sixty Plus makes us unique. In fact, SF State pioneered the idea of bringing the senior citizen back to school. We also have use of the library, health center and Creative Arts Department, all of which interest seniors."

Benson agreed, saying "It (Sixty Plus) is a great way to expand your horizons, but all of the youth here is shocking to some of the new members at first."

Benedict is also pleased by the hours of service members donate to the university.

"We process from 1,500 to 5,000 pieces of mail for the alumni association and I think it is a nice way to repay the university for everything they have done for us," Benedict said.



Phoenix photo: Jan Gauthier

Peter Genolio flies high through the rope obstacle course at Fort Miley.

Orangutans

Continued from page 1.

captive-bred animals, the Interior Department does not require a public comment period as it does with animals taken from the wild, he said.

Syd and Sam can be shipped out as soon as an agent from the Burlingame Fish and Wildlife office stamps the papers "Export Authorized," said special agent Roger Parker.

The orangutans are scheduled to leave Saturday and travel in a crate together to Tokyo, said head keeper Rusk. There a vet will examine them, and they will then be flown to Shanghai.

But some individuals have raised the spectre of our sending animals that may be critically weakened by the 14-hour flight to Shanghai.

Sandra Keller, a freelance photographer who has filmed the two "orangs" since 1979 under Alcaraz's auspices, says she has documented this year what she considers a decline in their health.

Since Alcaraz's duties were divided between him and another keeper last February removing his responsibility for Syd and Sam, the two orangutans' emotional well-being has steadily deteriorated, Keller claims.

"They are severely stressed, particularly since curtailment of the trees project," Keller said. The trees project took place for eight months, beginning August 1980. Twice a week for two hours at a time, Syd and Sam were taken to a grove of eucalyptus trees on zoo grounds when they could swing on ropes and branches and play among the trees in a setting more natural than their usual cement enclosure. Keller filmed these activities.

Kitchener ended the project in May

because he felt the orangutans were becoming too dangerous.

Birute M. F. Galdikas, director of the Orangutan Research and Conservation Project in Indonesia, praised the program Alcaraz had developed. And on August 21, she sent a letter to Keller expressing disappointment that the project had been halted.

Having seen photos Keller took of the orangs during the summer, Galdikas also wrote that Sydney and Samara were too thin and thought that their food intake should be increased.

Without established criteria for volumes and types of food to be fed the orangutans, the zoo has left it to individual keepers to decide their diets, Alcaraz said. Syd and Sam's present keeper has been giving them less food and personal contact than they were receiving from Alcaraz, he said.

In a film Keller made of Syd (a 4-and-a-half-year-old male) and Sam (a 5-year-old female) in recent months, Sam is seen tearing her hair out, pulling and hitting at her face, crying and holding herself curled in a fetal position, sighing and sucking her thumb more than usual, Keller said.

Syd was filmed regurgitating and eating his vomit. "This does not occur in the wild according to Galdikas," said Keller. Syd was also seen shaking his hands and banging his head repeatedly in response to Sam's weeping.

"These are behaviors Sydney did not exhibit prior to six months ago," Keller said.

Alcaraz and Keller are not qualified to judge the health of the orangutans, Kitchener said. "No one sees them (Syd and Sam) more than I do," he added, explaining that his office is right across from the orangutans' enclosure.

Keller says she does not object to the move. But, she insists, "The public has a right to know if, in fact, Syd and Sam are healthy enough to be sent to China at this time."

"Would I send a pair of animals I don't think are top-notch?" Kitchener asked.

For nine years, Penny Patterson has been studying the language-learning abilities of Koko, a gorilla born at the San Francisco Zoo. Though she has not seen Syd and Sam recently, Patterson said, "If indeed they are in poor health, they shouldn't be transported anywhere. If they do go overseas, they should be accompanied by someone they know very well, so they won't be over-stressed."

Alcaraz said he would be happy to endorse the trade, but he is not satisfied yet that Shanghai has proper facilities for Syd and Sam.

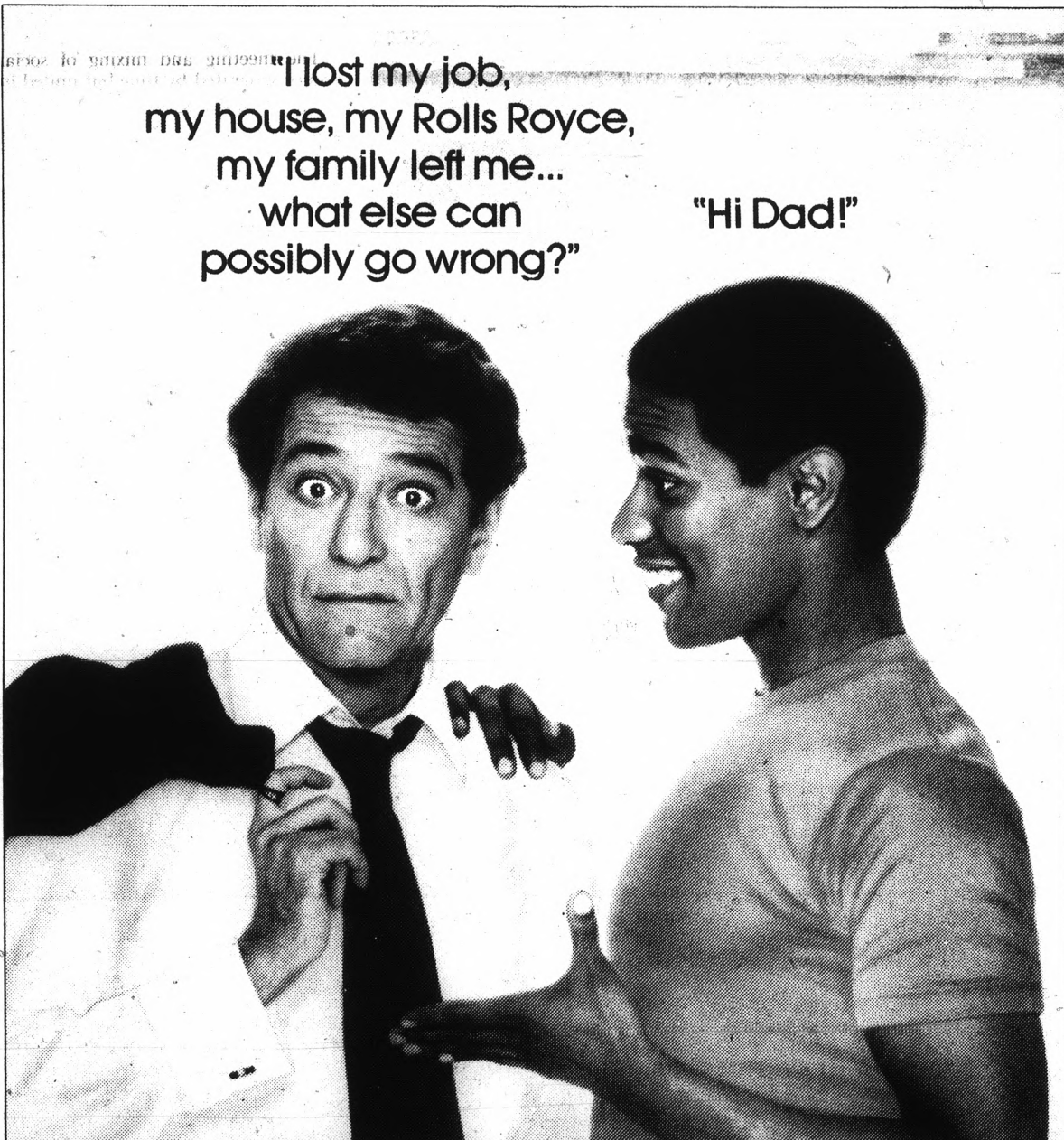
Directors of zoos in Cincinnati and San Antonio assured Kitchener the zoo in Shanghai is okay, Kitchener said.

"This is our 'in' with China," he added, saying the Shanghai zoo officials look forward to making such trades on a yearly basis.

The Department of Agriculture does inspect the health of animals imported into the United States, said Fish and Wildlife agent Roger Parker. But with exports, health is the concern of the receiving country.

Head keeper Rusk believes the journey will not be traumatic for the animals.

"If any orangutans are fit for the journey, Syd and Sam are," zoo director Kitchener said. "And I'll tell you, there's nobody who knows more than I do about orangutans."



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Arts

George Segal -- actor on tour without a script

By Alexandra Provence

George Segal is tired, but fighting it as he wanders into the cocktail lounge at the Stanford Court Hotel. He's tired of endless interviews and trying to appear witty for a captive audience five or six times a day. He looks as if he could use that drink he decided to forego.

Despite this, Segal comes off like the guy next door, or the man you met at a party last week. "He's just a regular guy," said one surprised college reporter after an interview last week.

He's a regular guy who's just doing his job, in this case promoting his latest movie, "Carbon Copy," which opens tomorrow.

Segal liked the "Carbon Copy" script on sight. He describes the movie as an intimate look at relationships. The plot of the comedy revolves around the interaction between a successful executive, Segal, and his illegitimate black teenage son who appears unexpectedly out of the businessman's past.

Promoting movies is the best way Segal knows to insure a large audience and to do that he must endure a never-ending lineup of interviews.

In the morning, Segal taped a television show. Later he lunched with a reporter held a group interview with college reporters and was slated to tape another TV spot before going to a benefit preview of the film at the Huckleberry House for wayward girls. No wonder he looks a little peaked.

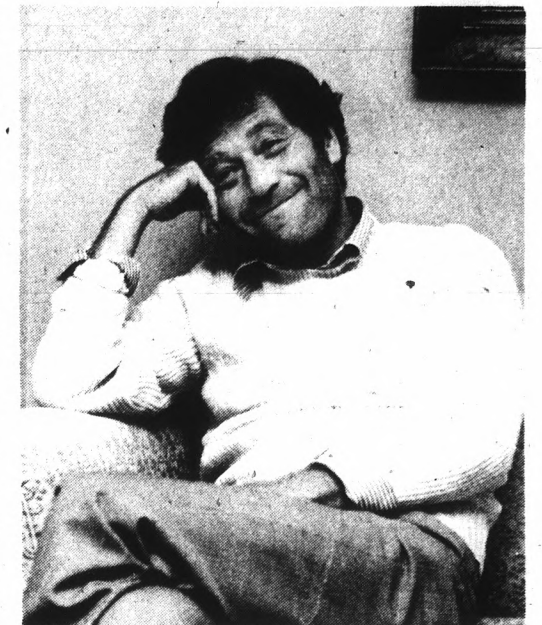
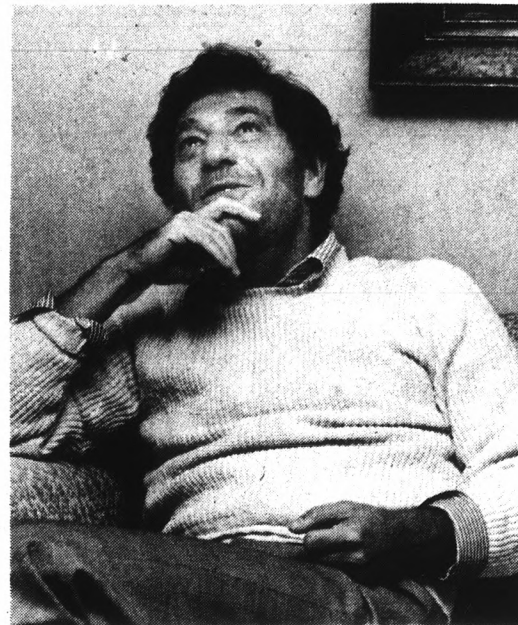
"It's all very commercial," he admits about the endless promo appearances. His occasional suppressed yawn ("No, you guys aren't boring me, really") attests to his hectic schedule as he slouches back in the couch sipping his lime and soda. His eyes wander around the room of students slowly. Segal looks more like a man among friends, than a film veteran promoting his latest movie.

Suddenly animated, his eyes alive with excitement, Segal begins to talk about his profession, "Acting takes a certain kind of ego thrust."

"I've always wanted to be an actor, an entertainer. I think it's predetermined. I feel comfortable in front of a camera; more heightened, more alive."

Segal did some stage work early in his career, but it's just not the same for him. Some actors are drawn to the stage, he says, especially British actors, but he'll take the magic of celluloid any day.

Segal has been acting in movies for more than 25 years. He had starring roles in



"Actors are all like freaks at a circus. We like each other because we're all we have," Segal tells the six college reporters interviewing him at the Stanford Court Hotel.

"Blume in Love," "Ship of Fools," "No Way to Treat a Lady" and "The Duchess and the Dirtwater Fox."

For his supporting role in "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?," Segal won an Academy Award nomination. Segal views the awards largely as public relations.

Although his early work includes some serious roles, he is best known for his light comedies.

Segal likes doing comedy and has no future plans for any serious drama. "It's tough to be funny, you know," he says laughing, but with a thinly disguised edge of seriousness in his voice. Segal maintains he needs the challenge. "I like the idea of jumping in and doing it. It's not a risk for me," he says.

Jump in is exactly what he means. Segal doesn't prepare for a part the way some actors do. He doesn't memorize the lines or become enmeshed in the character. "I just show up on the day." He feels acting is fresher that way, without preconceptions of what is going to happen or be filmed.

This way, Segal gets feedback from the director and the other actors to find out what works in a particular scene. "There's a gestalt — a group ethos — to what's go-

ing on," he explains. Segal learns his lines day by day, but "I try to fool around with them and keep it open."

Segal has seen a change in the role of movies during his lifetime. When he was growing up, there was only the radio at home. Going to the movies was something the kids did to escape.

"When you were a kid, once you gave your money to the theater you were free. You could buy all the candy you wanted; no one cared what you did because you were at the movies," he says.

Segal's spare time is spent as the leader of the nine-man Beverly Hills Unlisted Jazz Band.

All but one of the band members hold other jobs. They're paid union scale for each performance, about \$40, says Segal proudly.

Some actors have taken to going behind the camera in recent years, many of them directing and producing. But Segal says that route is not for him, because "those guys behind the cameras know too much already." Besides, he likes it in front of the camera too much.



Phoenix photo/Jeff Glorfeld

William S. Burroughs' grim look belies his satiric reading.

New wave methods and beatnik roots show timeless trends in poetry

By Jeff Glorfeld

The meeting and mixing of social groups separated by time but united in a spirit of rebellion was a big part of the show last Friday night at the Cinema. Included in the scene were elements of new wave rock-style, '50s beat generation emotions and beyond-the-'80s technology art.

On stage entertainment was provided by poets William S. Burroughs and

John Giorno, and "new-age performance artist" Laurie Anderson.

The entire evening at the newly opened Cinema, located on Market Street between Sixth and Seventh streets, provided ample demonstration that the so-called new wave has roots that reach far beyond the 1970s punk rock movement.

The literary works of beat generation writers like Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg and Burroughs are as important to new wave art as the violent rock 'n' roll of the Sex Pistols.

Burroughs has kept his hands in the stream of change. He performed first and gathered the most concentrated attention of the audience overall with his striking appearance, powerful

material, and the imposing legend of his life. He didn't come off like an old artist trying to keep up with the times.

His reading of a story filled with gory, bitterly satirical images of world characterized by brutality and ugliness had some of the audience laughing at his perversity and kept others in rapt attention at the bitter irony of the tale.

Sitting behind a long, wide table, the 67-year-old Burroughs resembled a lean and grizzled Walter Cronkite, as he read his works from loose sheets of paper and turned the pages like a television newscaster.

He read lines like, "England is like some stinking beast too stupid to know it's dead" and "... this country, where everybody so very discreetly steps on the hands of those below them on the ladder" in a raspy but powerful monotone voice that went perfectly with the hardness of his story.

There was room for hope expressed in Burroughs' viewpoint. Towards the end of his tale he said, "Man is no more designed to remain static than a tadpole is designed to remain a tadpole."

John Giorno used modern rock 'n' roll technology to spice up his poetry

reading. A tape-loop echo device allowed him to read one line of a poem several times, accenting a different work each time. The end result was an interesting chorus-like effect. This tended to add to the entertainment quality of Giorno's poetry but made it difficult to focus on most of what he said.

While Burroughs was the star of the show, the top-billed performer was Laurie Anderson. She combined elements of post-punk techno-music, dramatic acting and poetry to create what can best be described as an experimental performance.

Anderson used an electric violin, stage and hand-held lights, shadows and a strange singing-but-not-quite-singing vocal delivery to create a background for her poetry. The overall effect was both interesting and entertaining.

As with Giorno, the complete range of factors at work was the focus of attention in Anderson's performance rather than any single part. The wording of her poetry was strong and visual, but she often cloaked her words in background sound in order to create a deeper mood than a mere poetry reading can usually inspire.

Hot and salty

'Pretzels' taste good

By Linda Aube

"Pretzels," a lightly roasted and slightly salty blend of "Saturday Night Live" and "Love American Style," satirizes the twists and turns of American life at home, on the job, on the town and on the make.

Written by Jane Curtin of "Saturday Night Live," Fred Grandy, Gopher on "Love Boat," and Judy Kahan of "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman" with music and lyrics by John Forster, "Pretzels" offers a number of urbane and irreverent sketches.

An affluent urban couple (Kevin Wm. Meyer and Marie Kazan) in "Sing and Dance," are expecting dinner guests but abandon their preparations

for an impromptu tap dance.

"After all," the husband says, "I've been feeling tense lately, I could use a break."

At the other end of the economic scale, "Ritchie & Theresa" (Peter Sweeting and Anne Chase) spend their evening watching "The Price Is Right." She chews sugarless gum, drinks Rhinegold beer, wears a bathrobe and hair curlers.

"I've flunked out of truck driving school," Ritchie confesses. "I'm all worn out from being upwardly mobile."

As a waitress with a doctorate in sociology and anthropology, Chase joins a customer for coffee and duces him with stories of her research on a primitive tribe where men must be pro-



Domestic bliss with "Ritchie and Theresa."

tected from overamorous women by wearing special unlockable shorts. Using a typical my-wife-doesn't-understand-me lament, she says, "Any scientific endeavor is lonely." He lunges for her and she runs.

"Wild Strawberries" brings a pretentious young man (Meyer) together with

a vacuous young woman at a cocktail party. "I'm a clothing manufacturer," he says. "But, man does not live by

mannequin alone. Have you seen the tapestries at the Museum of Modern Art?"

"No," she replies. "I wanted to a couple of weeks ago but I ended up at Macy's. Isn't it incredible how vascetomies are sweeping the country?"

In Greenwich Village, two young women (Chase and Kazan) are having a reunion. Emerging from the restaurant, they stumble over a drunken bum (Fred Bald) who lunges at them saying "Hey baby, wanna play hide the bologna?"

The naive out-of-towner recognizes him. "Tim Vander Beek, is that you?"

"Hey baby, how 'bout a tumble," he says, grabbing her around the ankles.

"Oh, Tim I've missed you-too," she says. "Let's get together for lunch."

What's your number? Have you got something to write on?"

Flashing open his raincoat, he answers, "How about this baby?"

"You're not Tim Vander Beek!" she screams.

Talent abounds in this five-person cast but the endings of several sketches should be rewritten to offer the audience more of a resolve. Some actors left the stage without applause because the audience didn't know they were finished.

But, if you loved "Saturday Night Live," you'll enjoy "Pretzels." It continues at the Central YMCA Theater, 220 Golden Gate Ave., Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. For information, call the Unicorn Stage Co., 648-9186.

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Sports

Booters blanked by USF Dons, 4-0

By R. C. Morgan-Wilde

Questionable officiating and often sloppy play combined to give the University of San Francisco Dons a one-sided 4-0 victory over the SF State soccer team last night.

"A justified score for the game would be 2-1," Gator coach Jack Hyde said. Lou Harris, the Dons' coach, said, "The officials were out of control the first half of the game. They should have made more calls."

In the second half of the match both teams played very physical games, Harris said, and the officials were miscalling plays.

Harris said the Dons were looking for revenge because the Gators disgraced USF in a tied (4-4) match last year.

Due to a recent loss to Indiana the Dons went into last night's game the twelfth ranked team in Division I. But the Dons are generally considered one of the best soccer teams in the country.

"There is a natural rivalry between the two schools," said Harris, "but we don't expect to lose or tie this game."

USF's largely imported team did not disappoint their coach. Per Haugvaldstad, from Norway, was the most energetic player of the game. Haugvaldstad made one of the Dons' goals from his two shots. His dribbling and interceptive ability left Gator defender Michael Carter, S.F. State sophomore from Castro Valley, running and playing hard to catch up.

Adelphi Frias, another sophomore,

from the City, also played hard. The midfielder provided one of the Gators' four missed shots.

Gator brothers, Paul and Pete Mangini, State juniors, played well, and Pete provided two of the shots that failed to get past USF goalkeeper Aram Kardziar.

Kardziar covered the State goal with what sometimes looked like four arms. It was largely him who kept the Gators scoreless.

Gator goalkeeper Andreas Wolf, a freshman from Pacifica, was more than a third of the way downfield when the Dons scored their third goal in the second half of the game.

State's starting goalie, freshman Goge Johl, gave up two goals in the first half, but played well. He also provided two saves before he was called to the bench.

The Gator defense seemed to disappear as the game moved into the last five minutes. The Dons launched their final score, and two of its eleven shots.

The Dons' fourth goal caught the Gator forwards and defenders off-guard. Glen Van Straatum, a USF player from Surinam, capped it for the Dons.

After scoring, he kept the Gators off-balance the remainder of the game with his intense, intimidating playing style. Van Straatum was everywhere when the Gators had the ball.

Despite the rout by the Dons, Coach Hyde said that the team has quite good prospects for victories in the remaining games the Gators have scheduled.



Pete Mangini drives by Mark Mackbee as the dust flies.

Gator Sports Calendar

Basketball

There will be an open meeting for all students interested in playing basketball for San Francisco State next Monday, Sept. 28. The meeting will begin at 3:30 in room 215. Any questions should be directed to head coach Kevin Wilson at extension 1729.

Football

The home season opens this Saturday with the Gators taking on the Whittier College Poets at 1 p.m. in Cox Stadium. The Gators will be trying to get back on the winning track after last week's 17-14 loss to Cal State Northridge.

Water Polo

Coach Harold Zane's team will welcome the friendly confines of the SF State pool after a rough weekend in Irvine. Playing against some of the best teams in the nation at the UC Irvine tournament, the Gators dropped five straight matches. Tomorrow, they open the home season against Santa Clara at 7 p.m. On Saturday they host the California Maritime Academy at 11 a.m.

Cross Country

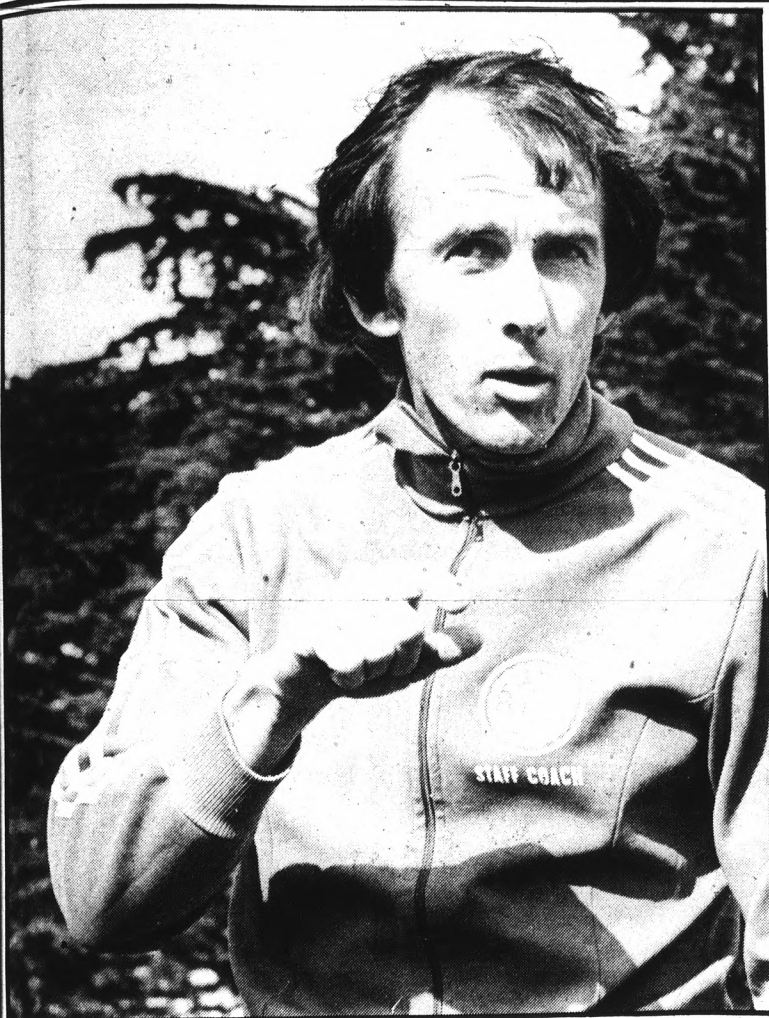
The men will be running against Stanislaus State this Saturday at Crystal Springs. The time is 10 a.m. The women will be hosting the San Francisco State Invitational on Saturday at 11 a.m. Co-ed teams from Sonoma State, Chico State, UC Davis, Stanislaus State, Humboldt State and Hayward State will be competing.

Womens Volleyball

After dropping a close match to Sonoma State on Tuesday night, Coach Argo's squad looks for their first win of the year this Saturday against Westmont College in the Gator Gym at 3 p.m. Santa Clara comes to SF State on Tuesday at 7 p.m.

Soccer

The Gators open their league season on Saturday when they travel to Turlock to meet Stanislaus State. On Tuesday, they travel to Hayward to take on Hayward State. Both games begin at 2 p.m.



Phoenix photos Tom Levy

Coach Hyde points out some problems at halftime.

Running game bogs down

Northridge passing beats Gators

By Chuck Lenatti

SF State football coach Vic Rowen prides himself on the potent passing offense he has brought to the school.

However, during most of Saturday night's game, it was Dan Morrow and his Cal State Northridge teammates who provided most of the aerial excitement. Morrow passed for 281 yards, while connecting on 20 of 28 passes enroute to a 17-13 victory over the Gators.

Morrow's domination was most evident during the final four minutes of the contest.

Two touchdown passes in the fourth quarter by Gator quarterback Russ Jensen had brought SF State to within three points. During the previous series the Gator defense had even shown signs

of slowing down the Morrow express. But the unflappable Northridge

quarterback was not to be denied his victory.

Starting from his own 21-yard line, Morrow mixed running and passing plays to direct his troops to the SF State 30 before time mercifully ran out.

"The turning point in the game was when we came back to within 17-14 and could not stop their offense," he said.

Besides a porous defense, which surrendered a total of 420 yards, SF State was plagued by poor field position. Only two of eight offensive drives began beyond the Gator 20-yard line.

Morrow's heroics overshadowed a fine performance by Jensen.

"Jensen played perhaps the best game

he's played for us this year," Rowen said.

Jensen finished the game with 15 completions in 36 attempts for 205 yards,

two interceptions and two fourth quarter touchdown passes.

"The two interceptions were tipped and three other passes should have been caught. Statistics were not really indicative of the job that he did," Rowen said.

The running game, which only gained 116 yards in 36 rushes, was more of a disappointment than the passing game, Rowen said.

Poncho James led the ball carriers with 62 yards in 11 carries. Steve Campbell, who gained 109 yards in 20 carries last week in Pomona, was held to 45 yards in 18 tries by the stubborn Northridge defense.

But it was the Gator defense that gave Rowen his biggest headache Saturday night.

"The thing that bothered us the most was our inability to stop them on defense," Rowen said. "Our defense

Fore! A look at some legendary local links

By Ralph Vonder Haar

So you think golf is dead. You think golf is a game for old men in baggy pants and Geritol gulping ladies. Wrong! Thousands of people play golf daily in San Francisco, and if you like fresh air, sunshine, trees, grass, lakes and the ocean, it's a game for you.

Within 15 minutes of San Francisco State University are 11 beautiful courses. They range in difficulty from beginner courses to some of the most challenging in the world. Expensive private courses abound with the easily accessible public ones. Both types of courses offer a vast array of services.

Most of the clubs have restaurants, driving ranges, pro shops and golf club rentals. If you want to save all your strength for holes-in-one, you can rent electric carts to carry your clubs. These may also be stocked with beer and other mood elevators, in case you're into gonzo golf.

San Francisco could be described as a golf course heaven. It is rare to find so many beautiful and diverse courses so

close together. With September's sun shining, now is the time to break out the old clubs and get some holes in.

Harding Park is the closest to SF State, and probably the most famous public course in California.

In the 60s all the top touring pros played there every year in the Lucky Lager tournament. This summer classic players such as Sam Snead, Gene Littler and Tommy Bolt walked the fairways in the Eureka Federal Savings Professional Golfers' Association Senior Tournament.

Every winter, golfers throughout the western United States come to Harding Park to compete in the City Championships, which is the largest amateur event in California.

Tom Good, club pro, said, "the course is in as good a shape as it's been for the last 10 years."

The track's par is 72 with 6,637 yards, and has a difficulty rating of 70.8. Lake Merced borders the last five holes and each fairway is heavily wooded.

Green fees are \$9 for residents of San Francisco, \$10 for non-residents on the weekends. During the week, there's a special price of \$5. A set of clubs rents for \$5, and an electric cart for \$12.

Fleming Golf Course hides inside Harding Park. It is a nine hole course, catering mainly to beginners. The par is 32 and there are 2,316 yards.

Fleming's fees are \$3, but there's a special \$1.50 rate for students. Although the layout doesn't touch Lake Merced, trees are abundant on each hole.

Lincoln Park Golf Course, with a par 68 and difficulty rating of 64.9, is not as easy as Fleming or Golden Gate Golf courses, but it is not in the same league as Harding Park. It is a good course for intermediate players.

A few of the holes run alongside the ocean, and there are many tricky doglegs and blind shots. Green fees are \$5 during the week and \$8 on weekends. The course is located at 3139 Clement St.

Sharp Park Golf Course, bordering the ocean, is one of the most difficult public courses in the Bay Area.

The par 72 course earns a difficulty rating of 70.2. The pro, Jack Gage, who charges \$12 a half hour for lessons, said "it's a tough track for anybody."

The course, which opened in 1920, was designed by Jack Flemming, who designed the Harding and Fleming Golf courses.

Green fees run from \$8 on weekends to \$5 on weekdays.

The previous five courses are all operated by the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department. **Glencroft**, previously known as McClaren Park, has recently been leased from the city.

The course has only nine holes, but the par 36 is very difficult.

On the far side of Lake Merced sits one of the most famous golf courses in the world — the **Olympic Club Lakeside**.

Jack Fleck denied Ben Hogan a comeback victory in the U.S. Open there in 1955, and Arnold Palmer blew a seven stroke lead in the last nine holes to lose the same tournament to Billy Casper in 1966.

Nathaniel Crosby, Bing's son, won the U.S. Amateur in spectacular style last month, over the par 71 course. The track is rated 73.5, and can easily be made to play much more difficult than that.

It costs \$8,000 to join and the waiting list is two years long. Tom Follan, the assistant pro, said that although the public can't play the course unless they're invited, they can walk it to look at the scenic layout.

The other Olympic Course is **Ocean-side**. The course runs alongside the ocean, and has a par of 71. The difficulty rating is 70.7.



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Backwords

'Will you still need me, will you still feed me?'

By Rhonda Parks

From their cheap hotels, they file in at 9 a.m. Although they may be hungry, they must wait until noon for their 85-cent lunch.

They aren't drunks, drug addicts or mentally ill. They come from all walks of life — former professionals, homemakers and white, pink, and blue-collar workers.

They are the elderly poor: alone and living in the Tenderloin. And for many of them, the lunch they receive at the Downtown Senior Center is their only meal of the day.

Located at 465 O'Farrell Street, the center is a federally-funded meeting place, which also provides a place for the elderly to rest their bones, take classes and receive counseling. The center feeds about 40 seniors every day. Inside, large windows set into the pale-yellow walls of two ample rooms look out at the world so many of them fear.

The center wasn't always such a popular place for the Tenderloin's elderly to gather. When it opened in 1966, nobody came.

"The people were very isolated," said the center's director, Mary Alice Stevenson. "It took a lot of outreach just to get them to come in. They were afraid and suspicious."

It's not surprising. The elderly in the Tenderloin are prime targets for crime. According to Stevenson, some of the old people have been so fearful of losing their money that the staff has had to unofficially manage it for them.

Although the center is generally quiet with people reading, playing cards or just observing, it also provides a cultural environment where once there was none.

Volunteers and staff teach classes in music and art appreciation, creative writing, sewing, painting and movement. Discussions on self-protection, housing and health are also offered.

For Lloyd, Arthur, Daisy, Mary, Pat and all the others, the center is not just a place to pick up a cheap meal but a vital link with the rest of society.

Wednesday is current events day. After the lunch dishes are cleared away, David, a CETA-funded worker, sits at the front of the room and gets the group started on the topic for the day.

"What's it like to be old these days?" David asked. "Is it different than what you thought it would be?"

At first they were shy and hesitant — no indication of the rousing conversation to follow. They interrupted one another constantly, randomly changing the subject.

They spoke of self-preservation and hope. They love life. But at the same time, these people are angry at what old age has come to mean. Crime in the Tenderloin has made fear a daily reality for them.

An old woman wearing Levi's and a T-shirt covered with "senior power" buttons started the conversation.

"Two men took my old friend, shot him and threw him down," she said, a sense of urgency gripping her voice. "I think it was Monday. I had to pick him up off the street."

"Is he dead?" someone asked. "No, but he's in the hospital, and I don't think he'll make it," she answered.

"Who was murdered last week?" another interrupted.

No one could remember the victim's name.

"Eunice," David answered. "She was murdered in her room by a hotel worker. I understand they caught the man."

The old ones sighed with relief, and "Thank God's" were murmured.

David reminded the 23 seniors of the precautions they had discussed: dead-bolt the door, keep it shut and locked at all times, and don't open it to anyone who won't slide their ID under it first. And never, he said, discuss your money with anyone.

"But at my building we have very light doors," said a tiny little woman who was bundled up despite the warm day. "And we have a drug dealer — you know, dope — right next door. The guy just put his fist through the door and mugged me. When I bit his finger he got mad and squeezed me so hard he broke my ribs."

The Tenderloin is one of the most crime-ridden areas in the city. The cheap rents attract the drug and alcohol addicted, prostitutes and pimps, and down-and-outers to the area.

It is a neighborhood where thugs think nothing of bashing harmless old people in the head, kicking them down and stealing what little cash they may possess.

"These are the worst times we have lived in," said Pat, 66. "Before, maybe once a year something happened to an old person, and it made big headlines. Now we have something happening to us every day."

The group nodded in agreement. "When I was younger, Mama was welcomed by all the children," Pat continued, his voice changing from angry to sad. "She loved to travel and would visit one of us, then another. If we had our families, maybe things would be better."

Many elderly people have no families or have been long forgotten and dismissed as a burden. Their only source of income is Social Security which, at maximum, is usually about \$400 a month. Without these desperately-needed funds, many old people would die in their hotels — alone, without food or heat.

"I am glad I am able to live alone," said Grace, her face covered with pancake makeup, her clothes dirty and ragged. "I would hate to have to live with the children or starve."

Another victim of violence, Grace had been thrown down recently by a young thug. Her legs were covered with wounds. Blood and puss dripped from the bandages, down her legs and into her shoes. Because she gets just a small sum from Social Security, Grace's wounds were treated for free.

But Grace, like the others, is worried about her future on Social Security. The proposed cutback of the Reagan Administration would make being old harder still.

The Reagan plan involves cutting the \$122-a-month minimum benefit to the elderly to save taxpayers \$1 billion a

year. Those whose income were low or near poverty level for most of the lives — seasonal or low-paid workers and homemakers — will suffer the most.

The proposed cuts would also lower the cost-of-living adjustments and further restrict the number of recipients by raising the retirement age for full benefits to 68. In addition, the elderly are also threatened by proposed cuts to such programs as food stamps, energy assistance and housing subsidies.

At the mention of Reagan's policies, the group became angry, and the conversation found a focus for the first time.

"Boo!" shouted 85-year-old Daisy with all her might. "He should live one week on Social Security!"

An old man with heavy eyelids and a puffy face stood up and said: "Mr. Reagan is a millionaire who thinks big business will save us. We all know big business won't save us. He's not concerned because he knows that the poor, the elderly and the downtrodden have no voice."

Similar comments by both politicians and the public swept the country when Reagan first announced his plans to cut Social Security benefits. Since then the issue has been put on the back burner, leaving the old people of this country in limbo.

Reagan had only one lone supporter among the gathering at the center that day.

"We paid ridiculously little for what we have today," he said amid the heckling of his peers. "You can't blame the young people of today for wanting less money taken out of their paychecks. They don't want to pay into something they're never going to get anything out of."

Even though the proposed cutbacks have not yet taken effect, the economic status of the old people in this country continues to fall. The Select Committee on Aging recently reported that for the first time since the census was taken, people 65 and older are getting poorer, and a continually increasing number are living beneath the poverty level.

And, like the old people who frequent it, the Downtown Center is growing poorer too. It is funded by the Department of Public Health, Title 20 and the Commission on Aging, all of which have suffered cutbacks, the exact nature of which will be unknown until next month.

If the cuts are approved, an estimated 48 senior centers will close nationwide.

The center is not unfamiliar with budget cuts. When the CETA program was cut to bits last year, the center suffered and had to reduce its staff by more than half. It now has the equivalent of only three full-time workers.

Fifty volunteers, mostly seniors, help out at the center. But, said Stevenson, they often get sick, tired or just plain forget to come in. This leaves the center even more short handed.

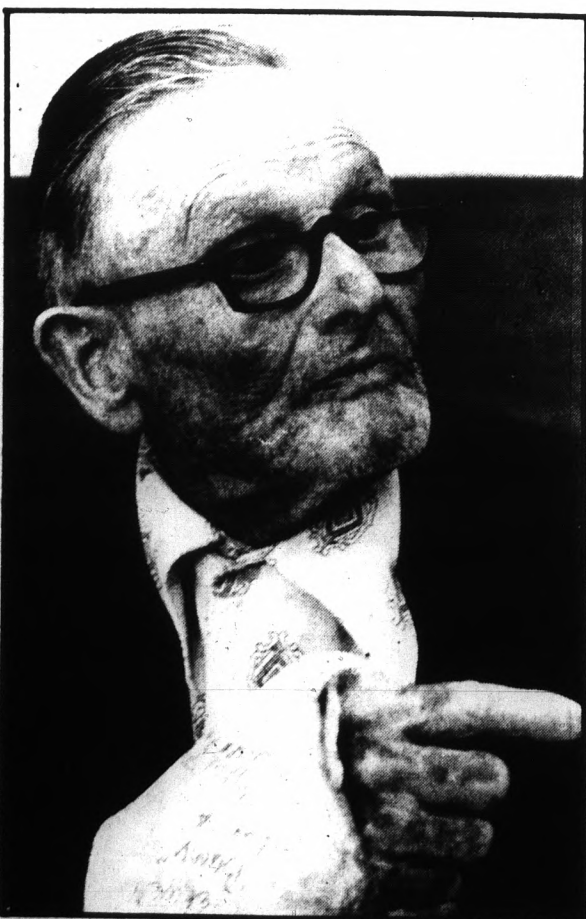
"If we were to close," said Stevenson, "I'm afraid that most of the old people here would once again hide in their hotels and never come out."



Budget cuts make the future of many senior centers a gamble.

Phoenix photos/Toru Kawana

Daisy and Arthur



Septuagenarian Arthur is brimming with life despite having endured multiple muggings.

"Who is it?" Daisy asked.

The chains rattled and the locks clicked, one after another. Finally, the old white-haired woman peered from behind the door with its two chains, two deadbolts, one key lock and the original push-button lock. A one-inch thick piece of plywood covered the glass part of the Daisy's door for extra protection. For a woman with gnarled, arthritic fingers, opening such a door is quite a task.

Daisy is meticulous and looks young for her 85 years. She studied at a university in Germany and was going to medical school when she decided to get married and raise a family. She has a son who is a successful engineer in Palo Alto.

Arthur lives only a few blocks from Daisy at the YMCA on Turk Street. He wears ragged clothing and has jagged, rotten teeth.

Arthur worked as a night watchman for most of his life, and then sold newspapers downtown. His wife threw him out many years ago, and he never remarried. He has no family.

Although their backgrounds are far from similar, these two have a lot in common in their old age. Both live on Social Security benefits, eat lunch at the Downtown Senior Center, say they are happy with their lives, and are afraid to walk the streets.

Like the rest of her peers, Daisy has contradictory feelings about being old. She loves her old age, but she is disgusted with what her neighborhood has become.

"The men lay on the sidewalks, drunk with their pants open. And the prostitutes are always there, hanging out in the doorways. Some tell me they are men, but some are women because they are naked under their blouses and I can see them."

Daisy has lived in her apartment on the 400 block of Jones Street for the last 17 years. Because she has been there so long, she pays less rent than the rest of the tenants. She is proud of the tiny apartment she has sparsely furnished.

Her apartment has a fairly secure admittance system — a visitor must call the tenant's special number to get in. Nevertheless, living in the Tenderloin can spell terror to the old and helpless.

"At night I hear screaming in the hallways and on the streets while people are mugged and hurt," said Daisy. "Sometimes they are dead in the morning. I call the police, but it takes them an hour to come."

Daisy's arthritis forces her to use a walker everywhere she goes. When she doesn't feel well and can't walk to the center, the Meals-On-Wheels program brings her dinner. She likes the food that Meals-On-Wheels and the senior center provide much better than the meals she got from another federal program a few years ago.

"The meals then were so small, I went hungry," Daisy recalled. "They would only give me a small chicken leg and a bit of potato and bread. Now I have a nice meal with fresh vegetables and a chicken breast."

Daisy has been mugged five times. The most recent incident happened in the afternoon, two weeks ago on Powell Street.

"My son wants me to move," she said. "But I would be a lonely senior left alone. The suburbs are for families, and it's too hard for me to get from one place to another. Here I have the center where I can visit and learn. There I would have nothing to do."

Outspoken and political, Daisy is a Reagan foe.

"The American people are so stupid," she said emphatically. "The Congressmen-millionaires get free lunches — not sandwiches like us, but crab and oysters and steaks. The people are fools for believing the higher-ups."

"If someone is 65, strong and wants to work, the government should let them," Daisy added. "But if some people get tired sooner than others and need a rest, we shouldn't stop them. If Reagan cuts the Social Security program, he does a cruel thing."

Arthur claims to have been mugged 126 times to Daisy's five.

He now has a broken arm, the result of a mugging on August 12, this 76th birthday.

After leaving a dance in his honor at the center that day, Arthur walked back to the hotel he was living in. He climbed the three flights of stairs to his room. ("Elevators are firetraps," according to Arthur.) The last thing he remembered is opening the door.

Arthur's landlord woke him the next day, demanding to

know what the bloody mess was about. Arthur said his landlord knew about it the whole time.

"The crook," said Arthur in disgust. "He knew I had been robbed and I was bleeding up there like a stuck pig. He said he wanted my rent, and I told him I didn't need to pay it, because I was gonna sue him and own that dumpy hotel. I paid \$250 a month for a dump."

The feisty old man went three days before having his arm set in a cast at the hospital. It was a volunteer at the center who noticed it had been broken.

Arthur doesn't concern himself with politics like Daisy does; he is more concerned with living day-to-day and describing his life to anyone who will listen.

His biggest claim to fame is being the only man alive to "have 126 muggins" and still be alive to say so.

"I know it's kind of sick, but I'm proud," he smiled sheepishly. "The people at San Francisco General tell me I'm going to receive the fourth Medal of Honor. The other three were given to great baseball players."

A fast talker who enjoys telling jokes and doing impersonations, Arthur has a problem keeping track of his money.

When he was mugged at the Valencia Street Hotel, the Salvation Army was paying for his room. And this month, \$400 went toward Arthur's room at the YMCA, leaving him only \$17 for the rest of the month. So, the senior center is loaning him \$10 a week for spending money.

"He keeps losing his money and getting robbed," said the center's director. "So we're managing it for him this month. When he gets his finances straightened out, he'll pay us back."

Despite all the hardships, Arthur says he likes being old. "I used to hate it, but now I love it," the wiry little man said. "I don't want to live to 100, just give me ten more years. Yeah, why not? I used to be blue and despondent, but now I wouldn't jump the bridge for anything."

Arthur leaned close with a gleam of determination in his eye.

"Lemme tell you something," he said. "If it's the last thing we do, we're gonna clean up this San Francisco."

— Rhonda Parks